The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,242 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent* [illegible]*ommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M.L.COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	1196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	2nd Mar.
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... ,,	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	... ,,	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	630	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 10, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL for Liverpool on 3rd March. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FOBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th Feb., 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	4068	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5103	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	4030	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 672 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th February, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3300	S. Beer	20th ,, ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

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EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ...	45	0

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This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

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BIJOU OPERA GLASSES, very neat and portable, with good magnifying power, mounted in Russia Leather or Mother-o'-Pearl	...From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
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MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, Leather-covered body, best make, strong mounted, has unequalled power and definition, giving a wide field, specially made for the use of Officers, with 6 Lens, Combination Glass, in Strong Sling Cases	...From Rs. 34 to Rs. 45
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Gabriel Allen, M. P. ; by G. A. Henty. As. 12...	0	11
The Black Poodle, &c. ; by F. Anstey. Re. 1-8...	1	6
The Pride of the Paddock ; by H. Smart. Re. 1-2 ...	1	1
Killed in the Open ; by Mrs. E. Kennard. Re. 1-8	1	6
Little Miss Primrose ; by the author of "St. Olaves." Re. 1-8 ...	1	6
A Wicked Girl ; by M. P. Hay, As. 12 ...	0	11
A Soldier's Honour, &c. ; by E. Zola. Rs. 4-8 ...	4	2
A Wily Widow ; by A. Bouvier. As. 12 ...	0	11
My Boy Jack ; by Warren, Illustrated. As. 12...	0	11
A Dead Heat ; or Neck and Neck ; by Hemyng. Re. 1-8 ...	1	6
Uncle Max ; by R. N. Gray. Rs. 4-8 ...	4	2
Ramona ; by H. Jackson. Re. 1-8 ...	1	6
April Hopes ; by W. D. Howells. Rs. 4-8 ...	4	2
Through one Administration by Burnett. Re 1-8 ...	1	6
From a Garret ; by May Kendall. Rs. 4-8 ...	4	2
Brotherhood—A Study from Life, by D. M. Morrison. Rs 3-12 ...	3	6
Bell of Rock Harbour, by C. Graves. As. 12 ...	0	11
A Twice Seen Face ; by F. S. Isham. As. 12...	0	11

Cash Prices will only be charged for Cash with order, Value-Payable Post Parcels, or for Accounts with Credit Balances ; in fact, for Cash before Delivery, and this rule will be strictly observed. Cash on receipt of goods will not entitle the purchaser to Cash rates.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,	**POONA,**
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FASHIONABLE "SUPERIOR QUALITY."
"EXTRA LIGHT," Under 4 oz. FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE "SEAL SNUFF."
"HAND MADE," Very firm. FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE "MAPLE MANILLA."
"TO SUIT ALL FACES." Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE

MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

- Black Dress Silks and Satins.
- Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
- Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
- Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
- Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
- Coloured Flannels and Serges.
- White and Cream figured Muslins.
- Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
- White and Cream Piece Laces.
- Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
- Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
- Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

- Rich White Silks and Satins.
- Rich White Moires and Brooches.
- Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
- Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
- White Dress Tulles and Nets.
- White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
- White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

- Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
- French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
- White Black and Coloured Feathers.
- Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
- Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
- Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
- Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
- White and Black Boots and Shoes.
- French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
- Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
- Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
- White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
- Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

- Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
- Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
- Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
- Black Jet Evening Bodices.
- Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
- Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
- Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

DESSERT SWEETS.

CHOCOLATES.	PRALINES.	DATES.
Napolitains Per box, Ans. 14 to Rs. 2-4. Creams, per box, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4. NOUGAT. Per box, Ans. 7.	Best French, Rose and Vanille, Per lb., Re. 1-12. Best French Sugared Almonds, Per lb., Rs. 2-4. TOFFEE. Everton and Butter Scotch Ans. 6.	Very choice, unreserved, Per box, holding about 2½ lbs, Re. 1 CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. Apricots, Cherries, Greengages. Per lb., Re 1-12

CALISSONS, ABRICOTINES, &c.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO, LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
and Bhoodwar Peth City

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

	Rs.	a.	
Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at	Rs. 1	4	per box.
" " 50 " " "	2	6	"
" " 100 " " "	4	8	"

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.
In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Directors,
S. R. MODY,
M. P. TUBACK,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th March to 15th March next, both days inclusive.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN FUND.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1888.
The Talismanic fascinating Sensational Opera, entitled,
ALI BABA
OR THE
FORTY THIEVES.
Marvellous Mechanical effects, New Oriental Dresses and splendid complete New Scenery.

RESERVED SEAT, Rs. 2.
Box plan at the Theatre.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN SINCLAIR," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1888.

S.S. EDEN HALL, ARRIVED 27TH FEB., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the CORPORATION will be held here on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider the Sub-Committee's report, draft letter, and schedule regarding the Amended Municipal Bill.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl. Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS which may be contracted by their MESSMAN HUSANALLY ABDOOLALLY.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Mess Presdt. 2nd Gloucestershire Regt.
Colaba, 27th February, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain works at MAHALUXMEE SUBSIDIARY BATTERY.

2. Full particulars, together with forms of tenders, may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, 5th March, 1888.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Colaba, 25th Feb. 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depôts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.

Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depôt can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

Tender's must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Store-keeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	"	1	0
Seltzer Water...	"	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	"	1	0
Ginger Ale	"	1	0
Raspberryade	"	1	0
Aërated Water	"	0	12
Potash Water...	"	0	12
Lithia Water	"	1	8
Vichy Water...	"	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.
JASMINE.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
WHITE ROSE.
OPOPONAX.
CAPE JASMINE.
SPRING VIOLETS.
RONDELETIA.
FRANGIPANNI.
JOCKEY CLUB.
MILLEFLEUR.
MOSS ROSE.
YLANG YLANG.
LAUGHING WATER.
SHAMROCK NOSE-GAY.
EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, by Mr. W. E. Hart.

SUBJECT—"The A. B. C."

Members, their families, and the General Public are invited to attend.

BUILDING SITES FOR MARINE RESIDENCES.

THE land formerly leased to the late Mr. F. MATHEW, on the sea shore at VESAWA, near the ANDHERI STATION, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has now been divided into 24 lots of convenient sizes for building purposes, each lot having an ample sea frontage.

The leasehold of each lot, according to the sanctioned conditions, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder (subject to a fixed reserve on each lot, which will be made known at the time of sale) by the undersigned at his office at Thana, on the 5th April, 1888, at 12 p.m., Madras time. Each lot will be leased for a period of 50 years with option of renewal at revised assessment. A plan of the sites with a table showing the approximate area, annual assessment of each lot, and a memo of the conditions to be embodied in the leases, and of the conditions of the auction, may be seen on application at the undersigned's office. For the convenience of intending bidders resident in Bombay, copies of the plan and memos of conditions may also be seen in the office of the Collector of Bombay.

G. VIDAL,
Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 25th February, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick..............................	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue..	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo......	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo............	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5	0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality..................	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.........................	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses........	3	4	per 100
QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above..................	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match......	2	8	each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted........	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

NOTICES

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a DEPUTY DOCK SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, Rs. 350 a month, rising by annual increments for fully approved service of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 a month, with Rs. 50 per mensem house allowance. Agreement to be terminable by two months' notice on either side. Nautical experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Applications will be received until 3rd March, 1888.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, next, at 5-30 p.m.

J. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STONEWARE, PIPES, &c.

THE attention of intending Tenderers for the supply of Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., advertised under Notice, dated 25th January, 1888, is drawn to the Foot-note on page 17 of the Contract Forms, stating they are at liberty to suggest variations in the times appointed for delivery.

Tenderers are further informed that the TIME fixed for receiving Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Office of the Ex. Eng., Bombay Municipality, 7th Feb. 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1888, for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, SIPHONS, GULLY TRAPS, &c.

2. Form of Contracts, Specifications, &c., on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 2,500, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, 25th January, 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. serling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broat Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road Fort

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........................	£300,690
" 1885..........................	£988,156
" 1886..........................	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............	£2,196,972	15	8	1881............	£4,673,299	5	1
1876............	£3,192,950	1	4	1886............	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the __________ Day of __________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name __________
Address __________
Occupation __________
__________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 21 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage to the United Kingdom

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...................................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

KEETING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum............	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............	Rs. 52	Per Annum............	Rs. 65
Half-yearly............	" 29	Half-yearly............	" 3
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly............	" 20
Monthly............	" 6	Monthly............	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.............................. As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-
Each succeeding line ....

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum............	Rs. 12	Per Annum............	Rs. 15
Half-yearly............	" 6	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly............	" 3	Quarterly............	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum..............................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum..............................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly..............................	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" the of *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOM BRA OF OYAL ASIA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Performance by Victoria Theatrical Company in aid of Indian Medical Women Fund, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from London; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Gulf Ports and Karachi; Imperator (s), Trieste and Venice; and Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bhow Govind, living in Khojah Street, reported to the police, on Saturday night, the theft of gold ornaments, valued Rs. 175, from an open box on his premises.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night last in Oomer Jumall's stables in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. On the alarm being raised, prompt assistance was rendered by the townspeople and the divisional police. The fire was speedily extinguished before any serious damage was done. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place on the premises.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Suckoo, a mendicant woman, aged 45 years, who, on the 17th instant, sustained serious burns by her clothes catching fire. It appears that she fell into a fire-place at her house in Coombarwarra whilst in an epileptic fit and died. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of a Seedi man, who was found lying dead on the seashore at Back Bay, on Sunday evening. The man was apparently about 25 years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was naked and much decomposed. An open verdict was recorded.

A COWARDLY ROBBERY.—A very old Hindu woman, named Mutoo, living alone at Matoonga, reported to the police, that on Friday night last she was roused from her sleep at about 10 o'clock by hearing something scratching at the door of her house. She got up to ascertain the cause, and on opening the door, a man, whom she could not recognize, threw her down and tore off a pair of gold ear-ornaments, valued Rs. 30, from her ears and made off with them.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S.S. COMMILLA.—Capt. Thomas Nailer, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Commilla, lying in this harbour, reported to the police on Sunday that, while he was on shore between the 22nd to the 25th instant, currency notes to the value of Rs. 150 had been stolen from his cash box. Besides this a lady's gold ring set with rubies and pearls, valued at Rs. 200, a plain gold ring, marked in the inner rim Marcks and Co., valued Rs. 50, and a gold Cutch chain, valued Rs. 30, were also missing.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	Preciosa	Devery.
Selection	Gustavus III.	Auber.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Valse	Dorothy	Bucalossi.
Berceuse	....	Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNEXPECTED WINDFALL.—The widow of the engine-driver, Winterbottom, who was killed by an accident on the G. I. P. Railway line, has come in for an unexpected legacy. One of the last acts of the unfortunate man was to take a chance in a private lottery on the Bombay Derby, and it seems almost like evidence of prescience that he entered himself as "Poor Old Joe." He drew Turn of Luck, which won the race. The net proceeds of the lottery, Rs. 800, were received by the widow on Sunday.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their children, Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-waiting, and others of the suite, arrived by the ordinary mail train last evening. On the platform were General, Mrs. and Miss Luckhardt, Colonel Woolridge, Colonel Watling, Captain Dhokul Singh, A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel and Mrs. Portman, Mr. Hart-Davies, C.S., Dustoor Hoosungjee Jamaspji, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bhootee, and others. The Royal arrival was strictly private, there being no guard of honour.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

155-87—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S and Mirza H K—Part hear
157-87—Jefferson, B and D—The Bombay Co vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S—and in person.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

463-86—Mirza H K—Ruttonbai vs Sorabji Pallonji and another.
18-88—In person—The Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co vs C Sabapathy Izak.
19-88—In person—Patha Raichund and another vs Achapa Assana.
34-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Rajpall and others vs Heerbai—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

466-87—Nanu and H—J J de Silva vs L M de Miranda and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
498-87—In person,—(a pauper)—Bala Rowji Palkar vs. Kondaji Beherapa Mahajun—In person.
499-87—In person—(a pauper)—Hormusji Sorabji Sassoori *alias* Shroff vs. Jamsetji Edulji *alias* J. B. Shroff.—In person.
511-87—D S Garud—Tulsidas Lavji vs Runchordas Dursey and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
To speak to the minutes of decree.

330-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackeria Cummoo and others vs. Haji Wydina Cassum and others—Jefferson, B and D and Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

145-87—Hore, C and B—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya vs. Hajee Sallay Mahomed Joosub and another.
321-87—Chalk W and S—Gopinath Wassudev Rele and others vs. Janardhen Ramchandra and others—Jefferson, B and D.
353-87—Payne, G and S—Dhurrumsey Hunsraj vs. Pranlal Anandrao—In person.
316-87—Pestonjee and R—Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash vs. Bachoobai and others—J C Cama and Little S and N
425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat—Balkrishna and D
288-85—A F Turner—Raj Mahomed Peermohamed vs Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy—Payne, G and S
49-86—Little, S F and N—Ootumbai vs Damodher Gockuldas and another—Jefferson, B and D
69-97—Winter and B—Gopalrao Laximon vs The The Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B
391-87—Hore, C and B—Motilal Saduram vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S F and N

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st Feb. as compared with the statement of the 14th Feb.:—

	Feb. 14. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 31. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,759	15	0	50,52,743	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,75 48,071	10	0	1,74,[illegible]4,518	9	7
Other Deposits	3,53,33,437	14	8	3,47,14,355	13	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,10,484	11	9	5,08,723	2	9
Sundries	15,15,894	15	1	15,63,335	3	3
Rs...	7,99,60,649	2	6	7,93,43,676	11	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	55,81,913	0	0	55,07,056	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,06,143	0	0	61,89,903	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	90,92,722	12	0	97,93,641	2	1
Credits on do.	62,78,423	7	6	64,08,467	12	3
Bills discounted	2,65,56,452	6	6	2,51,88,886	7	7
Balances with other Banks	8,21,881	3	12	8,60,656	9	1
Bullion	2,673	15	6	5,828	15	6
Dead Stock	11,11,612	1	8	11,10,546	5	7
Stamps	14,162	1	0	14,241	15	0
Sundries	11,83,811	5	9	11,74,851	5	6
Cash at Head Office	81,97,603	5	0	71,05,560	13	11
Do. at Branches	1,49,10,250	7	9	1,55,89,036	5	6
Rs.	7,99,60,649	2	6	7,93,43,676	11	8

HOMEWARD BOUND TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

THE much-detained troopship Serapis, on her second voyage out this cold season, sails homewards this morning, in command of Captain F. R. Boardman, Royal Navy. She carries in all 65 officers, 16 ladies, 14 children, 784 rank and file, 26 women, and 61 children, proceeding to Aden and home in course of relief or on leave and duty. Of this total number 18 officers and about 600 men, women, and children, belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment and other details, will be left at Aden, the rest proceeding home. The two detachments of the East Yorkshire, stationed at Ahmedabad and Deesa, arrived in Bombay and joined their head-quarters about the middle of this month, and the other drafts from the sister presidencies, after having assembled at the army head-quarters, arrived in Bombay by specials and landed at the Sassoon Dock yesterday morning. A part of them embarked on board the Trooper yesterday, and the whole number will be embarked early this morning, with the only exception of the families of the Yorkshire Regiment, who have been detained in Bombay on account of some cases of small-pox having revealed themselves amongst them; but will be despatched to their destination at an early opportunity. It scarcely need be told here that the Yorkshire L. I. proceeds to Aden (its *locum tenens* being the Gloucestershire Regiment) to relieve the Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, stationed there, and about to proceed home by the same ship. The latter Regiment, known as the Prince of Wales or 98th Foot, after having served in her Majesty's Mediterranean ports and elsewhere, arrived in India in September, 1880, and subsequently on the 2nd December, 1886, proceeded to Aden, having been told off for duty at that port. The E. Y. Regiment, on arrival at the last-mentioned port, will be distributed in three different positions, its head-quarters locating in Cantonments, and the two detachments taking up positions at Isthmus and Steamer Point respectively.

The North Staffordshire, embarking at Aden, will number 18 officers, 6 ladies, 5 children, 574 rank and file, 11 women, and 28 children. These, it is supposed, on their arrival at Portsmouth will be despatched for location at their regimental head-quarters at Lichfield.

The military officers, including subalterns belonging to the E. Y. Yorkshiee L. I. and proceeding to Aden, are:—

Lieut-Col A E H Smith.
Major H B Le Mottee.
„ J R Bell.
„ W C J Lacy.
Capt G H M Conran.
„ T M Bagnall.
„ C F Harrison.
„ W T Davies.
Lieut J R F Sladen.
„ A. J. Richardson.
„ G M Bramhall.
„ H M C Hawkes.
2nd Lieut J M Camelleri.
„ B St Clair Ford.
„ M J Sweetman.
Qr-Mr W Speak.
Surg Holyoake, Medical Staff.
Lieut-Col Twymlow, Executive Engineer.

The other individual officers proceeding home from here are:—

Col F Pocklington, Northumberland Fusiliers.
„ Deeds, Rifle Brigade.
„ G A and Mrs Wilson, East Surrey Regt.
Surg-Major J and Mrs Wilson and 2 children, B M S.
Bdge-Surg W J Wilson, Bombay Medical Staff.
Brevet-Major and Mrs St G C Gore and child, R E.
Major G P Owen, R A.
Surg G T Goggin, Bengal Medical Staff.
Major M Laugharne, R E.
Surg R Fowler, Bengal Medical Staff.
Surg R F O'Brien, Bengal Medical Staff.
Capt E Cassan, R A.
„ R O Lloyd, R E.
„ O V and Mrs Boddy, R E.
„ W A Urquahart, R A.
„ J W Malet, Northumberland Fusiliers.
„ W H and Mrs White and 2 children, Bl R E.
Qr-Mr C R Taaffe.
„ B Scott, R E.
„ E and Mrs Glennie, R E.
„ A. W. Prior.
Capt E A Burrows, R A.
„ G M and Mrs Porter, Bl R E.
„ G W C Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps.
Surg H V and Mrs Dillon, M M S.
Capt and Mrs R H Mahon, R A.
„ J S Willet, 1st Dragoon Guards.
„ Norcott, North Lancaster Regiment.
Lieut L A Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps.
„ the Hon R Tyrwhitt, R A.
„ G H Weller, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ J M Stopford, R A.
„ H W Barlow, R A.
„ M E Carthew-Yorstoun, Bombay S C.
„ M T Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ R H Dawson, Madras Staff Corps.
„ A B Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ G J C Hall, Bengal Staff Corps.
„ R Stewart, Duke of Cornwall Borderer.
Qr-Mr G Rance, Royal Warwick Regt.
Lieut H V Bailey, Seaforth Highlanders.
„ C E Hendley, Madras Staff Corps.
„ F D J Annesley, East Kent Regiment.
„ R M O Glynn, Middlesex Regiment.
Vet-Surg A E Richardson and Mrs Richardson.
Lieut J C Kingsmill, RA.
„ J Carruthers, East Lancashire Regiment.
2nd Lieut W J Butler, 6th Dragoon Guards.
„ W P B Ward, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Mrs Bagnell, wife of Capt S N Bagnell.

The names of officers belonging to the N Stafford Regiment to join the ship from Aden are:—

Lieut-Col A G and Mrs Rafer.
Capt A W and Mrs Prior.
„ C W Wood, J and Mrs Watkins.
„ J G and Mrs Brinkley.
„ G Chichester.
„ W F Trevelyan.
Lieut A J Lindner.
„ F Geldard.
„ K B Mackenzie
„ E J Collins
„ L T C Twyford.
„ C G Amphlett.
„ C W Crofton.
„ J Rose.
„ M B D Ffinch.
„ C W Kartright.
Qr-Mr J Couch.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILD-WIDOWS IN INDIA.

AT a public meeting held at Channing Hall, in Boston, on December 13th, an Association was formed for the purpose of assisting Pundita Ramabai in her plans for the education of child-widows in India.

Dr. Bhandarkar and his friends are endorsed by Hon. Lionel Ashburner, who was for thirty-six years in the Indian Civil Service, as "very responsible, influential men."

It is estimated that dlrs. 25,000 will be needed for purchasing and furnishing a suitable building, to accommodate fifty pupils. The annual payment of dlrs. 5,000 will meet the current expenses of the school. Co-operation in obtaining these funds is earnestly solicited. Choice English literature, with other instructive and useful books, for a school library, will also be acceptable.

Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Bay State Trust Co., 87, Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, is the treasurer.

Sir William Wedderburn, lately retired from the Indian Civil Service, writes:—"Both Lady Wedderburn and myself are very glad to receive news of Pundita Ramabai. We are both much interested in female education, especially in India, and it will give us much pleasure to do what we can to promote the Pundita's proposed normal school. When you have completed your plans I shall be glad to hear from you again; in the meantime allow me to express the pleasure I feel that Pundita Ramabai has found such good friends and supporters in America."

Dr. Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit in a college in Poona, after a conference with several of his friends, writes:—"We are glad that you, American ladies, are going to interest yourselves actively with the amelioration of the condition of your unfortunate sisters in India. I assure you we shall consider it a duty to give you all the assistance we can. I suppose the details of the scheme will be settled when Pundita Ramabai and the female teachers will arrive in India."

The Pundita's purpose and her plans for the proposed school, told in her own simple manner, were listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, Rev. George A Gordon, and Rev. Dr. F. Courtney. In earnest and stirring words they urged upon all to assist this unselfish woman, who is so bravely working for the uplifting of her unfortunate country women.

A Constitution, embodying the methods of the Association, was adopted and officers were elected. Many present pledged the annual payment of sums, varying from one to ten dollars, for ten years. Several scholarships, of one hundred dollars annually for ten years, have been secured, and donations for a building fund are being received.

The Association will receive the hearty co-operation of prominent persons in England and India, as will be seen by the following extracts from letters, received by the Provisional Committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, R.N.R. with the English mails of the 10th February, arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM NAPLES.—Mr H G Frost.

FROM LONDON.

Mr Dodd
Col and Mrs Ryves
Mr W L Pirie
Mrs Patch
Mrs Impey
Mrs Stagg and two infants
Mr H E Moore
Mr and Mrs Lindsley, infant and child
Miss Meachen
Dr J Duncan
Mr Walsh
Mrs Harris
Capt Speck
Mr Deanes
Miss K Cole
Miss Colgreve
Mr O'Hara
Mr Hervey
Mr Mutton
Mrs and Miss O'Connell
Mr LeMesurier
Miss E Graves
Mr Housden
Miss Clay
Mr Franck
Miss Kelly
Two Misses Clarke and two boys
Mr Dagg
Miss Cutler
Pandit Sham Lall
Sub-Lieut Patch
Sub-Lieut Horne.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Herbert
Mr Grant
Mr Wilson
Mr McDowell
Mr Alexander
Rev F N Crowther
Mrs Crowther
Mr H Jones
Mrs Pugh
Genl Moore
Mr and Mrs Spinner
Maj Garwood
Mrs Garwood
Col Gerard
Mr H Allen
Mr Leslie
Miss Rooke
Mr B Ritold
M Emile Rothe

FROM ADEN.—Mr J Yardley.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH FEBRUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

A CABINET Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne. Another Council was held on Wednesday, when all the Ministers were present.

The Session of Parliament was opened yesterday by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

In the House of Lords the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by the Earl of Crauford, seconded by Lord Armstrong, and agreed to after a brief debate.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. Wharton and was seconded by Colonel Duncan, and a debate commenced in which Mr. Gladstone and other members took part.

The usual Ministerial dinners were given on Wednesday by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith.

Mr. Gladstone returned to London on Wednesday. Lord Hartington also returned from the Continent. Lord R. Churchill, M.P., returned to town on Sunday.

Lord Dufferin will retire from the Viceroyalty of India at the close of the year, and will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Stanley of Preston will then be appointed Governor-General of Canada.

At a meeting of representatives of London Radical Clubs it was resolved to have a procession to Hyde Park to welcome the Irish M.P.'s who were lately imprisoned in Ireland on their release.

The Earl of Carnarvon has contradicted in the Sydney newspapers the statement attributed to Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., that he (Lord Carnarvon) had accepted Mr Parnell's proposals for Home Rule in Ireland.

Mr. M. W. Mattinson, Conservative, was elected M.P. for the Walton Division of Liverpool, unopposed, on Friday, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland was returned without opposition for Dublin University.

Mr. A. Cohen, M.P., has announced his intention of withdrawing from the Parliamentary representation of West Southwark. Mr. Shirley, M.P., for Doncaster, has also signified his intention of resigning his seat.

Sir Henry Maine, the eminent professor of International Law at Cambridge, and Master of Trinity Hall, died of apoplexy at Cannes on Friday, aged 66.

The two men, Callan and Harkins, were convicted on Friday of being in possession of dynamite for felonious purposes, and were each sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

Lord George Quin, second son of the first Marquis of Headford, died on Sunday, aged 96.

A special meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Tuesday to consider the charges made by Lord Durham against Sir G. Chetwynd with reference to the running of some horses belonging to the latter during the last season. A resolution was passed that it was desirable that the matter in dispute should be taken into a court of law.

The scarcity of water supply is causing great anxiety in many parts of the country, especially in the north. At Liverpool the stock of water is only 1,000,000 gallons against 3,700,000,000 gallons at this time last year.

A deputation of Irish landowners, headed by the Duke of Abercorn, had an interview on Monday with Lord Salisbury to represent the grave diminution in the value of their property by recent legislation, and suggested certain remedies, which the Premier assured them should receive the careful consideration of the Government.

A man named Samuel Derby, a druggist at Salford, was found on Friday, with his wife and six children, all dead from the effects of poison administered by himself, as avowed in a letter found in the room.

Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., for North Monaghan, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting persons not to pay rent. Notice of appeal was given, pending which Mr. O'Brien was released on bail.

Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., for North Cork, was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of taking part in an unlawful assembly.

OBITUARY.—Sir Henry Maine; Rev. W. Winchester, Chaplain, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. Price, Ben. Ret; Sir J. B. H. Soame; Sir W. Johnstone; Lord G. Quin; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Dallas; Lieut.-Col. Flynn; Lieut.-Col. H. Wilkinson; Maj-Gen. G. S. Tilly; Ven. Archdeacon Watkins; Lady Francis Russell; Lady Alford.

ON Friday evening the text of the Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1879 between Germany and Austria was published in the respective capitals. The treaty is purely defensive in the case of an attack on either Power by Russia. It is understood that Italy has entered into a somewhat similar treaty.

Prince Bismark on Monday delivered his anxiously expected speech in the Reichstag. Speaking for nearly two hours, he took a pacific view of European affairs, regarded the Russian military movements in Poland as not implying any intention to attack; and, relying on the peaceful assurances of the Czar, he apprehended no disturbance of European peace. At the same time, he urged the necessity of strengthening to the utmost the military power of Germany, and called on the Reichstag to vote the Bills increasing the army by 700,000 men, and granting a vote of 14 millions sterling for their equipment. The speech was warmly cheered, and the Bills were passed without dissent.

The German papers almost unanimously approve the speech, and the Austrian Press generally are satisfied with it, although some papers, especially in Hungary, regard with doubt a reference to the legitimate influence claimed by Russia in Bulgarian affairs.

The Russian journals do not take a very optimist view of Prince Bismarck's speech, and some of them suggest an advance of Russia towards an understanding with Great Britain. In official circles in St. Petersburg, however, the speech is regarded as eminently peaceful.

In Paris opinions are divided, some holding that Prince Bismarck desires to leave Russia practically unfettered to deal with Bulgaria, and to localize in the Balkan districts any war that might break out with Austria on that account.

The Crown Prince of Germany yesterday underwent the operation of tracheotomy, with, according to latest reports, perfect success. A sudden increase in the swelling in the throat rendered the operation immediately necessary.

The Turkish authorities have broken up a band, largely composed of Montenegrins, which intended to make a raid into Eastern Roumelia. Some prisoners assert that the movement was to be made with the full knowledge of the Prince of Montenegro.

In the Italian Chamber on Saturday the Government invited a vote of confidence under the existing conditions of European politics, which was accorded almost unanimously.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Italy are at an end, and a war of tariffs may be expected to begin next month.

There has been a skirmish between the Abyssinian troops and the native allies of the Italians near Massowah, in which the former were repulsed. It is intended that the Italian troops shall shortly be recalled to Europe, and that the defences of Massowah, now very strong, shall be intrusted to the native allies.

In the French Chamber, on Friday, an accusation was made against M. Fallerers, the Minister of Justice, of having used his power to shield M. Wilson, but M. Tirord having made it a question of confidence in the Ministry, the order of the day was passed by a very large majority.

On Saturday there was a riot at the Rio Tinto copper mines, in Northern Spain. The troops were called out and fired on the rioters, killing 30 or 40 men and wounding others.

The British Extradition Treaty is still under discussion in the United States Senate, and strong opposition is offered, which renders it doubtful whether it will be sanctioned.

The Rajah of Sikkim has invited the British Deputy Commissioner at Darjeeling to a conference. It is, therefore, hoped that the Tibetan obstruction to traffic through the State will be withdrawn.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER FOR THE HALL LINE.

THERE was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, recently a large steel screw passenger steamer intended for the Indian and general trades. She is a sister ship to the Locksley Hall and Branksome Hall, recently built, these three vessels being built for the Hall line, managed by Messrs. Robert Alexander and Co., of Liverpool. The description is as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 380 feet; breadth moulded, 45 feet; depth, 30 feet 3 inches; and depth of hold, 27 feet 6 inches. She will carry 6,000 tons deadweight on a moderate draft. She has been built of special strength beyond what is required by Llyod's for the three-deck class, and has cellular double bottom throughout. There is a long promenade deck amidships, with accommodation for 70 passengers, a large dining saloon at fore end extending the full width of the ship. The sides of the saloon will be handsomely fitted up in marble, and there will also be mahogany sideboards, dining tables, revolving chairs, &c., a large teak deckhouse enclosing the saloon entrance, ladies' room, commodious smokeroom, and charthouse, the whole being fitted up in a most complete and luxurious style. There will a long poop fitted up for the accommodation of the second-class passengers at the fore end, and the crew will be at the after end; also topgallant forecastle with direct steam windlass under and double warping capstans on top arranged to work together or independently. The electric light will be fitted in the saloons, stateroom, and in the engineers' and officers' berths. The vessel will be propelled by a set of triple-expansion engines, also constructed by the Palmer Company. They will have cylinders 29, 47, and 76 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 51 inches, and indicate 3,000 horse power. Steam will be supplied by two extra large double-ended boilers constructed of steel for a working pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch. She will be supplied with six powerful winches and a large donkey boiler for driving these and other auxiliary engines. The vessel, on leaving the ways, was gracefully christened the Rufford Hall by the Mayoress of Jarrow (Miss Price), daughter of John Price, Esq., J. P., and general manager of the company. We may state that with regard to the progress of shipbuilding that the Locksley Hall had her keel laid on the 20th of June, 1887, was framed on the 5th of August in the same year, plated on the 12th of October, launched on the 16th of November, and had her trial trip and was delivered on the 14th of January last, all within the remarkably short period of seven months; and, considering the amount of work on these vessels, this is a wonderful performance.

THE OPERATION UPON THE CROWN PRINCE.

THE operation of tracheotomy which the German Crown Prince underwent on February 9th was successfully performed at half-past three by Dr. Bramann, in the presence of Sir M. Mackenzie, Mr. M. Hovell Drs. Krause and Schrader. The operation occupied only ten minutes. No chloroform was used. The Prince did not faint and felt no pain. He has since, it is stated, been exceedingly comfortable. His breathing is quite easy, and he slept very quietly. He will probably be confined to bed three or four days only. The danger now is the chance of bronchitis ensuing, which is, however, said to be very small, and it is hoped that with care it will be avoided. Sir Morell Mackenzie, who is entirely satisfied with the condition of his imperial patient, will remain until the Prince is out of danger. His Imperial Highness has throughout shown the greatest calm, and the Princess has borne her trial with complete fortitude.

The *Standard's* correspondent says:—It is characteristic of the noble qualities of the Crown Princess that, notwithstanding the anxiety she has lately undergone, she is able to devote herself to works of charity. She was present on Wednesday at the closing of the exhibition of pictures, when a little child five years old recited an address of thanks in which she prayed for the recovery of the Prince, saying all Italy joined in the supplication. The Princess greatly moved, kissed the little orphan and expressed her pleasure that her water-colour drawing had been bought by an Englishman for £65 which sum is devoted to the funds of the Home for invalid Ladies.

The news of the Crown Prince's condition produced a painful and gloomy impression in Berlin, arriving as it did, too, almost exactly on the thirtieth anniversary of the day when the Crown Prince made his entry into Berlin with his English bride. The Emperor and Empress were deeply affected. The grand annual ball at the opera-house which usually marks the end of the carnival season, and which took place last night, was a most melancholy affair. There was no dancing; the company merely promenaded the room while music was played by the band. Professor von Bergmann, who had been summoned to Sam Remo to perform the operation upon the Crown Prince, on hearing that it had been successfully accomplished, deemed it useless to set out; but by special command of the Emperor he left last night for the Riviera, accompanied by Count Randolinski, the Crown Prince's chamberlain. Before leaving Professor von Bergmann had an interview with the Emperor.

The *British Medical Journal*, speaking of tracheotomy, says:—It should be distinctly understood that the operation when done, as in the present instance, merely as a security against possible accidents in the future, is not only very slightly dangerous in itself but is one of the most successful in surgery. There is no reason why a man suffering from a disease which obstructs the upper orifice of the windpipe but does not spread to neighbouring parts should not, if tracheotomy is performed in time, live out his full natural lease of life. If at any subsequent period the passage becomes clear again, the tube can be removed; if not, it may continue to be worn with comparatively little inconvenience or discomfort. With a properly constructed instrument the patient is not only free from all risk of suffocation, but is able to speak with perfect ease and distinctness, and can discharge the duties of life and take part in most of its pleasures without trouble to himself or distress to others.

TROOPS IN INDIA.

THE Crocodile left Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, February 7, having embarked fifty-two men of the 2nd Somerset Light Infantry from Colchester, seventy-two men of the 2nd Munster Fusiliers from Dover, and a few details, for India, and the following officers:—Major Cust, 2nd West Surrey; Captain Wilkinson, 1st Royal Fusiliers; Captain Saunders, 1st West Riding; Lieutenants Morse and Kayes, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant Hennessy South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Allen, 2nd Welsh Regiment; Honourable Lieutenant Lucas, Bombay Military Accounts; Lieutenant White, 2nd Chesire; Lieutenant Holland-Prior, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Solbe and Nisbet, 2nd West Surrey; Lieutenant Porteous, 2nd Liverpool; Lieutenants Davies and Fraser, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenants Going and Norris, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Buckley, 1st Hampshire, Major Sullivan, R.A.; Captain Maunsell and Lieutenant Mouro, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Lethbridge, 2nd East Kent; Lieutenant Paul, R. E.; Lieutenant Sexton, 1st Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant Burton, 1st Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Adye, 1st Leicestershire; Lieutenant Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Trollope, 1st East Kent, Lieutenant Webb, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant Wilson, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant Bliss, 2nd West York; Lieutena Peterson, 2nd Cheshire; Lieutenant Thomas, 1st Worcester; Lieutenant Parr, 1st East Surrey; Lieutenant White, 1st West Riding; the Reverend William Lloyd and Brigade Surgeons Graves and Inkson, Surgeon Major Fawcett, and Surgeon Bate, Medical Staff. At Portland the Crocodile was to be joined by the 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, consisting of 25 officers and 957 men, for conveyance to Malta; and Lieutenant Thornton and 51 men of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment for Bombay. At Plymouth the Crocodile was to embark Captain Morris and Lieutenants Eveleigh and Tremayne, Cornwall Light Infantry; Captain Kitson, 4th Rifles; and 259 details. On discharging the Dorset Regiment at Malta, the Crocodile will embark the 1st Duke of Cornwallis Light Infantry for Bombay.

FIGHTING AT SUAKIM.

ON Saturday, February 4, just before noon, a party of mounted rebels from Handoub made a raid on some gardens and cattle near the water-forts at Suakim, killing five and wounding ten of the natives. The men forming the mounted patrol pursued them; and being few in number, were cut off, two of the camel corps being killed and one cavalry man dangerously wounded. The rebels lost one horse, which was captured. On the mounted corps moving out to the assistance of the patrol the rebels retired to Handoub, leaving their dead upon the field.

Some mounted rebels numbering about eighty, supported by a large number of men on foot, again approached on Monday morning, Feb. 6, to within a short distance of the water forts at Suakim. Her Majesty's ship Racer and the forts opened fire, and after delivering a good many shots forced them to retire. Their object is supposed to have been simply another raid on the gardens and the cattle. The rebels made a reconnaissance on Sunday towards Wady Halfa. An armour train with cavalry went out, and several shots were exchanged. The insurgents ultimately dispersed.

A GORGEOUS DAZZLING PARTY.

UNDER the heading of a "Gorgeous and Dazzling Party," the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following interesting account of a soiree in connection with the National Indian Association in London:—

It is one of the objects of the National Indian Association to give Indian students in London an opportunity of obtaining "an intimate knowledge of the best side of English home life and manners." One way in which this is done is by bringing educated Indians living in London into social contact with Europeans at the soirees which the association holds every two or three months in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. For picturesqueness and for their pleasant tone these gatherings, where cultured England meets cultured India on an equal footing, are perhaps unique in the social life of London. If Miss Mary Carpenter, who devoted a lifetime to the establishment of the association, could to-day come back and see the fruits of her labours at one of the soirees, she would rejoice in the work which unweariedly she carried on for fifty years. The last of the soirees was held a few days ago, and up to midnight the large rooms were thronged with men and women representing in striking contrast the fair Saxon and the dusky Indian, but all bent on showing that they regarded each other as equal, and that there was no thought of the superiority of one race over the other. One group quietly stationed not far from the entrance of the room attracted at once the attention of every new comer. A charming Indian lady draped fantastically in brilliant robes, with dark eyes and snowy teeth more dazzling than the tinsel of her garments. held by her side a tiny girl of perfect Eastern beauty, whose great lovely eyes looked somewhat disdainfully on the crowd of admirers. With the little hands she tightly clutched the lace-like garment which was thrown over her curly deep-black hair, and came down to her feet, allowing her gaily embroidered dress only imperfectly to appear. Further on in the room the gorgeous robes of a young bar student attract attention. Wherever Abdul Majid has pursued his studies he has distinguished himself, and his keen intellect shines in his handsome face. How pleasantly he talks, with that natural ease and refinement which to acquire is in our Western world considered the acme of culture, on every subject that may be started! Talk to him of his sunny home and its history, and the names of ancient Indian princes and the great deities of the Hindoos throng each other in his animated discourse; start the theme of English politics, and this enthusiastic Home Ruler is as conversant with every phase of our political life as if he had been born and bred to it. Go on to lighter subjects, and ask him why he does not wear the regulation turban instead of the small black cap embroidered in gold with exquisite taste. Lightly he takes off the much admired head-gear to hand it over for inspection, and says with his frank, pleasant smile, "I'm flighty to-night; the turban is the headdress for serious men. It is the greatest ambition of an Indian boy to attain the age when he may leave off wearing the cap, and exchange it for the turban, which means that he has become a man. But now and then even a man wears a cap, as you see to-night, only it does not command as much respect as the turban."

Politely bowing, as he is introduced to the Lord Mayor by a stately lady, another young Indian is conspicuous in his purple satin gown and dark red turban. "Dalpatram Bhagranji Shukla, otherwise Mr. Shukla of the Inner Temple, a very learned young man," is the young Mahommedan's introduction to the lord of the City, who shakes hands and converses most amicably with the clever law student.

"Your turban seems heavy, Mr. Shukla?" "Yes, it is a heavy thing, but it is ten yards long; no wonder it presses a little on the head. Fashions in turbans? Yes, there are. When I left home the dark red and gold which I wear was fashionable; in summer we wear pink turbans, and for deep mourning white ones. When the mourning is less deep, black turbans are worn——" but no continued conversation is possible in the ever-thickening crowd, and presently he is laughing at one of Thackeray's humorous characters, citing Macaulay, or conducting some fair lady to the refreshment-room. Everywhere his frank, open face wins him friends, and his tutor, Mr. Algernon Brown, who is appointed by the association to take young students under his care on their arrival in England, in order to guard them from the dangers which beset the inexperienced Indian on coming to this country, looks with paternal pride at his promising protege.

"We are the voices of the restless winds," quotes somebody, pointing towards the room where a hundred voices are conversing. Perhaps the sight of Lady Arnold, in a queenly white plush train, in which pink lights play at every movement, suggest the quotation. The author of "The Light of Asia" is not present to-night, but the stars and Orders of India sparkle on many a black coat, and here is Sir Peter Lumsden, entering the room with a cheery word in Hindustani to his old friend and colleague Lieut. General Pollard. Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Sir Donald and Lady Stewart, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, and innumerable other friends of India are present. Miss Buss, who is always in the front rank where the advance of education is concerned, defends with the enthusiasm of youth, in spite of her venerable white hair, the Home Rule movement; young female medical students stand chatting about; there is life and interest and amusement in every one of the groups. But now one tall, dark man in a long caftan-like coat and a curious high cap draws many eyes towards himself and his friends. He laughs and talks and gesticulates, and all who are near join in the fun. He is a Parsee and a fire worshipper explains an old Anglo-Indian, one of the sect who never extinguish a fire, and in whose houses there is always a fire burning. Many of the Indians present are in European evening dress. "We like it better in England," they say, "because in it we attract less attention." Most curious of all the strange figures at the soiree are those who over the European garments wear some gorgeous gold-embroidered coat of coloured silk and a towering turban, to show, as they laughingly say, their sympathy with England without denying their preference for the dress of their home in the East. Nearly all the Indians address each other in English, for, as on the day of Pentecost, they are "out of every nation" under the Eastern heaven.

THE STATE OF INDIAN FINANCE.

IT is a peculiarity of Indian finance (says the *Economist*) that up to the very close of the financial year, the Government are in ignorance of their real financial position. Last year, for instance, the revised estimates made up in the closing days of the fiscal year, which ends on the 31st of March, showed a surplus of 500*l*, while the re-revised estimates issued some months later showed a surplus of 642,000*l*. The probability, therefore, is, that when, in ordinary course, towards the end of March next, Sir Auckland Colvin deals with the finances of the year, we shall have figures differing, and, it may be differing widely, from those now given. In any case, however, the Government are so impressed with the insufficiency of their revenue, that they have felt compelled at once to impose additional taxes. It has been decided, therefore, to increase the salt tax, and to levy an import duty of 5 per cent. upon petroleum. The extra salt tax is estimated to produce 1,725,000*l*, and the petroleum duty 65,000*l*, and with this addition of 1,790,000*l* to the revenue, the deficit of 1,420,000*l* will be transformed into a small surplus. To this scheme the evident objection is, that, practically, the whole burden of additional taxation has been laid upon the shoulders of the poorest class of the population. It is true that the salt tax, even in its augmented form, is not a very heavy impost. It is, however, a tax upon a necessary of life, which ought to be kept down to the lowest possible limit, and the fact that the Government hastened to reduce it some years ago, as soon as the financial position enabled them to do so, is sufficient proof that they knew it to be burdensome. If the addition now made to it had been accompanied by an augmentation of the income tax, it might have been justified, on the ground that it was necessary to make all classes contribute something to the needs of the State. As it is, however, it would almost appear as if the Government were influenced by a desire to raise the additional revenue not in the most equitable, but in the easiest way possible. Of course, a different complexion may be put upon the matter when the full report of the Finance Minister's statement is received. That, however, is the light in which it at present appears, and a very unsatisfactory light it is.

The applications for the recent issue of seven-year 3½ per cent debentures of the Bengal-Napur Railway, says the City Editor of the *World*, were very large, and ten shillings premium was the lowest tender accepted. It is, to our mind, quite a question whether the appreciation of all classes of Indian securities has not now gone far enough. All the cheapness of money in the world should not induce us to lose sight of the perilous position of Indian finances, owing to various causes, but chiefly to the loss in exchange. There will assuredly be a considerable deficit in the Budget—a deficit which, in the late increase of the salt-tax, is already casting its shadow beforehand. This is an ominous sign, for we may be sure that the Indian financiers must be in sore straits to resort to so unpopular a measure, which, after all, may not suffice to balance the receipts and expenditure of the Empire. Perhaps under these circumstances investors would be wise to pause before buying Indian stocks at current prices, for very little would serve just now to disturb the even tenor of quotations. Moreover, we may be quite certain that one great difficulty will crop up again, in a worse form than ever—loss by exchange. Men may think that, by turning their backs and saying nothing about them, the silver difficulties will be forgotten. But this is a mere delusion—pleasant, if you will, but dangerous.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE ON THE SPEED OF WAR SHIPS.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. E. R. FREMANTLE, C.B., C.M.G., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts in command of the East India squadron, delivered a lecture on Feb. 3, at the Royal United Service Institution, of which he is a gold medallist, on the speed of ships as a factor in sea warfare.

The lecturer commenced by referring to what he termed the "unerring teaching of history" in showing that speed was an enormous factor in engagements of old, and he argued that it would be no less important in these days, when wars must be short, sharp, and decisive. Erroneous conclusions, he said, had been drawn from our formal naval history. It had been said that our ships of the line in bygone times were inferior in sailing to foreign ships opposed to them, the French in particular, and it was urged, that as our victories were gained notwithstanding this inferiority, speed under steam was of little value in large ships, whether considered strategically or tactically. It was also supposed that our naval heroes of the past cared little about superiority of sailing, and that we might do the same. A careful study of naval history negatived the assumption that our ships were generally inferior in sailing to those of our opponents, and it was rather the complaint and natural indignation of our admirals when for a time their ships were inferior in mobility which had given rise to the mistaken notion to which he had referred. The contrary was the rule, and bitter complaints were made when from exceptional causes our fleets were inferior in these respects. From the time of the Armada, when the smart sailing frigates and pinnaces of Howard and Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins, danced round the heavy Spanish ships which they harassed, annoyed, and eventually destroyed by their policy of worry, mobility was a tradition in the British naval service. The unfortunate Byng, indeed, pleaded that the French ships had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, which enabled them to fight or to avoid fighting as best suited their purpose; and it was possible that owing to foul bottoms, for ships were not coppered in 1756, the French ships might have had the advantage he spoke of, but it was, at least, curious that three years later Boscawen in the straits of Gibraltar and Hawke off Quiberon won their victories by bringing the French ships which were endeavouring to escape to action. He gave other instances to the same conclusion, and then proceeded to say that of recent years both the late and the present Boards of Admiralty had aimed at giving considerably increased speed to our men-of-war of all classes. This was satisfactory, as a few years since we were falling behind the French, and still more the Italians, in this respect. The ironclads of the Admiral class and the belted cruisers designed by Sir N. Barnaby formed groups of the fastest vessels of the world of their respective classes, and we were witnessing in the last two years from the designs of Mr. W.H. White, our present Assistant-Controller of the Navy, a transformation of almost all classes of ships into cruisers of extraordinary speed, such as would have been impossible of attainment some years ago. The lecturer presented tables showing the distances French and English ships could cover, the French having 14 knots and the English 12, and showed how the British ships could be out-run, Gibraltar being passed by the French 12 hours before the British could reach there, and he commented upon the serious position in which we should thus be placed. He then presented a series of tactics, and exhibited the high value of speed in fighting, the higher speed ships having choice of position. He dealt then with the subject of coal capacity of ships, and argued that this should not be unduly reduced, but that coal capacity should be considered as part of the speed. He presented a table of the fastest ships in the world, built and building, and the total number of ships in this list was 98, belonging to the following countries:—British 31; Italian, 18; French, 23; German, 6; Austrian, 4; Chinese, 3; Russian, 2; Spanish, 3; American, 3; Japanese, 2; Chilian, Greek, and Turkish, 1 each. The recent improvements in the marine engine had been so great as to amount to a revolution in naval warfare, as they had already revolutionized trade. To sum up, in conclusion, the lessons which he thought we should derive from the more recent developments of the marine steam engine, and the weapon which it had placed within our grasp, he was not blind to the necessities, so far as he could see at present, of protection for fighting ships, while the melinite shell, the dynamite gun, the torpedo, and the submarine boat all demanded attention, but he held firmly that the greatest changes of all in naval warfare must result from the giant motive force, which would enable combinations to be made hitherto undreamt of in our philosophy.

LORD DURHAM AND SIR GEORGE CHETWYND.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at Lord Hastings's house, in Bruton-street, to consider the dispute between Lord Durham and Sir G. Chetwynd. The facts of the case, stated shortly, are these:—In December, at a dinner of the Gimcrack Club at York, Lord Durham made a speech in which he uttered very grave charges against certain racing men, and especially against "a well-known and fashionable and aristocratic racing stable." This stable, he said, had been conspicuous throughout the racing season for "the constant and inexplicable in-and-out running of its horses." "The darkest part of the matter," he went on, "is that the owners, or nominal owners, of the horses to which I am alluding win large stakes when their horses are successful, and do not lose much when they are beaten." Then followed references to men of high position on the turf, who "continued to break the rules of racing law and the code of honour among gentlemen." A few days afterwards Sir George Chetwynd came forward, and in the familiar phrase fitted on the cap. He sent his brother to demand explanations from Lord Durham, with the alternative of "satisfaction" in the duellists' sense of the term. Lord Durham declined either to fight or to apologise, and he made no attempt to deny the inference that Sir George Chetwynd had drawn. Sir George Chetwynd then wished to refer the matter to the Stewards of the Jockey Club; Lord Durham insisted that his opponent's remedy lay with a court of law.

THE DECISION OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

The meeting on February 4 was called to decide to which tribunal the disputants should be advised to have recourse.

The meeting was first addressed by Lord Hastings, the senior Steward, who mentioned the objections entertained by the Stewards against themselves undertaking the inquiry. Stated shortly, those objections are of two kinds. The matter is of such importance, and has aroused so much public attention, that any inquiry must imperatively be of a public nature. But every week during the season the Stewards are engaged in inquiries, of less importance indeed, but not differing in kind from this; and such inquiries are always private, nor can the witness be afterwards taxed with his evidence. Clearly, the holding of an inquiry in the full glare of publicity would be likely to make the task of the Stewards in future private cases very much more difficult. Again, the Stewards see that they would have no power to hold a really searching inquiry into this case. They cannot compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses; they cannot administer oaths; and without these two conditions an inquiry into a case so important as this would be little better than a farce. Sir George Chetwynd, however, fortified with the opinion of his counsel, Mr. Finlay, gave his reasons for objecting to the proposed remedy of an action at law. They resolve themselves into two; that Lord Durham's charges were not sufficiently definite to be made the subject of an action and that, if such an action were brought it would probably be wrecked upon some side-issue. Lord Durham put the Stewards' own objections very strongly. He gave an account of his speech, of his objects in making it and of his desire to expose what he regarded as the misdeeds of Sherrard's stable; and he declined to submit the question for examination to a tribunal which had no power to administer oaths or to send for documents and witnesses. A public tribunal only can do this, and only before a public tribunal, said Lord Durham, is he bound to substantiate charges publicly uttered. Lest there should be any mistake about the matter, or any probability of its being decided on a side issue, Lord Durham offered to repeat his charges in a definite manner; and with this intention he read a letter which he is prepared to send to the Stewards, charging by name Sherrard's stable, Wood, the jockey, and Sir George Chetwynd with habitual malpractices upon the turf. Then on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the club came to the unanimous decision that "it is desirable that the matter in dispute between Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Durham should be taken to a court of law with a view to the whole matter being referred to arbitration as the court, with the consent of the parties, may think fit." The opinion of the Attorney-General has been obtained in favour of the feasibility of such a course; but Sir George Chetwynd declined to commit himself to bringing an action till he had taken counsel's opinion.

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THE s.s. Hindoo, Captain C Edwards, arrived in port the evening before last laden and with Mr. Wilcox, a cabin passenger from Dwarka, and 125 deck passsengers from C Mandrive, and other Coast ports.

THE B I steamer Bhundara, 2,190, tons Captain J C Sharp, went out of the charter Government had given her for the transport of troops, on Sunday last, and proceeded, yesterday, empty, to Calcutta.

THE Ship Talevera, 1,729, tons Captain J Robson, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, brought a cargo of 2,429 tons of coals shipped by Messrs Livingstone, Briggs and Co, from Cardiff, which she left on the 22nd November, last year.

THE Hall line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday under the command of Captain T. H. S. Millard, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Chippendale, East Kent Regiment; Miss Johnson, Mr. James Booth, Mr. John Bancroft and Mr. O. Houchew.

THE B I S N boat Commilla, Captain T P Nailor, sailed yesterday, with mails for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, and the following passengers:—Miss Kate Murray, Deputy Surgeon General P. S. Turnbull and Apothecary McMullen, for Karachi; Nawab Mirza Mahomed Mosin, two ladies and five infants, for Bassorah; Mr. Sultan bin Ahmed and three other for Falia; Mr. and Mrs. Rabailo, for Bahrine; and sixty five on deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
" Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Thames	2137	W. A. Seton....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi....	1564	E. Crewe	D	P. & O. Co.
" City of Carthage.......	1717	W. M. Grieve ..	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete..	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Olympia.....	1654	E. R. Case.......	H J	C. Edulji.
" I. Mornish...	1292	W. T. H. Ashley	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rio Bueo ...	1100	R. W. Young ..	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Lady Armstrong	1343	W. C. Abbott ...	N	J. Mackintosh & Co
" Atrato......	2066	J. R. Gordon ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair...	1912	J. R. Kewley ..	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Iran	2316	R. Poland	Q	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Thames (s)	Seton	London, Feb. 2.
	Eden Hall (s)	Millard	Liverpool, Jan. 22,

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Commilla (s).......	Nailor	Gulf Ports and Karachi.
	Imperator	Bechtinger..	Trieste and Venice.
	Bhundara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta.

The s.s. Hindoo was entered again yesterday for Cutch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
23 Irthington s ....Kiddie ....Muscat, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 23.—Steamer Amphitrite.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Carthage s,—800 cwts crushed bones, A Canji.
Arabia s,—149 bales hemp, L Jairam; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 51 bales wool, C Thakersi; 193 tons Moulmein teak, Wallace and Co; 72 bales wool, N Lallji.

FOR LONDON.

Coromondal s,—13 bales hides and skins, M Shapurji and Co; 12 bales hides and skins, S Molloo; 45 cwts gum, O Esmall; 60 cwts gum, R Poonja.

FOR HULL.

Sorento s,—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sorento s,—365 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s,—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lady Armstrong s,—10,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s,—55 cwts sharkfins, M Nuthoo; 29 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H M Jewraz.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Dawson, Lieut, Madras, Burma Military Police, on leave, to England, from U. Burma.
Carthew Yorstoun, Lt., Bombay Poona Horse, on furlough from Sirur,

FEBRUARY, 27.

Lockhart, Mure, Lt., Bo., Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Patch, 2nd Lt., Bengal R. A., on duty, from England.
Duncan, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal, 1st Panjaub Infantry, on duty, from England.
Urquahart, Captain, Madras R.A., on furlough, from Elechpur.
Ryves, Colonel 13th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Wilson, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, to England, on duty, from Deolali.
Gerard, Colonel, Bengal, 2nd C. I. Horse, from leave, from England.
Cunningham, 2nd Lt., Bombay, from leave, from Nagpur.
Hogg, Lt. Col., Bombay, Poona Horse, on duty, from Liur,

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Keeth, Surgeon Major, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY, 27.

Smith, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Calcutta.
Duncan, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal, 1st Punjaub, Infantry to rejoin, to D. I. Khan.
Gerard, Colonel, Bengal, 2nd C. I. Horse, from leave, to Agar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 28th February, 1888.

2. There will be a meeting of Ex-committee of the Rifle Association at 5-15 p.m. this evening, at Captain Soundy's Office.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. St. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·001
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·3
General Directions of Wind* .....NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	371

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—GORDON—February 1, at East Woodhay, Hants, Col J W Macclesfield Anderson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to Edith, daughter of the late Stewart St John Gordon, of the Bombay Civil Service.
BISSET—SALMON—February 2, at St James's, Piccadilly, Col William Bisset, R A, to Mary Pomeroy, daughter of Maj Salmon, of Tockington Manor, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

MAINE—February 3, at Cannes, Sir Henry Summer Maine, K C S I, F R S, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Member of the Council of India, aged 67.
McKENZIE—February 2, at Connaught-street, Hyde-park, Eleanor Frances McKenzie, widow of G J McKenzie, Esq. Bombay Medical Staff.
MILNER—January 28, at Crosby Lodge, Carlisle, of peritonitis, Ferdinand H W Milner, Lieut-Colonel, R A, deeply regretted.
ROBERTS—January 20, at Cheltenham, Agnes Mary Caulfield, child of R W Roberts, Executive Engineer, Indian State Railways, aged 5.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GOPHIANOPOULOS—MALCHUS—February 22, at Greek Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. N. Panas, J. G. Sophianopoulous, to Helen, youngest daughter of J. N. Malchus, Esq.
TRWIN—CAMPELL—February 20, at Tezpur, Assam, by the Rev. D. Flyn, Henry Raikes Alexander, son of the late Rev. T. N. Trwin, of Charleymeh Rectory, Somerset, to Aenrietta Florence, fourth daughter of Col. A. F. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Campbell, Col. 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

DEATH.

PUZEY—February 11, at Serecpore, Hutwah, of remittent fever, Harriet Maud, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Puzey, of Hamstead and Walton on Thames, aged twenty-one years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

WE published yesterday a telegram reporting a large meeting of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of Bengal that was held on Saturday at Calcutta with the object of discussing a very familiar grievance. The Uncovenanted Civilian who bewails the dwindling of the rupee and the hardness of a fate which condemns him to a pension paid in that depreciated coin may be sure of many sympathisers. Thousands of us are as badly off as he is, and have as serious reason for complaint. But our complaint would be as reasonable as would be a rebuke to the restless waves or a quarrel with destiny. There is no one—except a Royal Commission—to whom we can carry the tale of our wrongs—no one whom we can reproach for them, unless indeed, we arraign Bismarck's silver, and other people's, as the French Jacobins arraigned Pitt's gold. No one has broken faith with us over the business, and we are told that no one is to blame. With the Uncovenanted Civilian the case is different. He comes forward not only as a sufferer, like the rest of his countrymen, but as the victim of a specific wrong, which on the day that the reign of universal justice began would surely be put an end to. Until recently the Uncovenanted Civil Service claimed a contractual right to being paid their pensions in sterling. They abandoned this when, having submitted their case to Sir Horace Davey, that shrewdest of equity lawyers advised that they had no legal right to a sterling pension. There has been a politic admission of this in a recent statement made on behalf of the service, in which it is candidly confessed that while the Uncovenanted Civil Service has grievances, it has no rights defined by law, and no charter or covenant to which it can appeal in a court of law. The ultimate appeal, it is now conceded, must be to public opinion and to the moral sense of the Government. The case, as a matter of simple equity, may be very briefly stated. Men who entered the service when the rupee exchanged at two shillings or more, did not dream, any more than did the Government who engaged them, that there would ever be such a change in the status of silver as would bring down its value to one and four pence and seven-eighths. In the official correspondence and contracts of those days pensions were frequently, if not almost invariably, quoted in pounds sterling, and not in rupees, and there is extant an edition of the Civil Pension Code in which it is stated that "wherever in the following resolution pension is stated in sterling the equivalent is meant in rupees at two shillings the rupee." The Uncovenanted make much of this. They would make more of it if the phrase had been turned, and it had been stated that wherever the rupee was mentioned it meant two shillings. However, they have taken counsel's opinion on this case, and counsel's opinion having gone against them they have, as one of their spokesmen explained on Saturday, absolutely dropped any insistence on their supposed right being a legal right to claim pension in sterling. They have even called in aid the consideration that it would cost very little to make them contented. The total sum of Uncovenanted pensions paid in England in 1885-6 was about nine lakhs and a quarter. At par this would come to £92,000; at the average rate of the year it came to £73,792; or £18,208 less than would have been expended if payment had been at par. But this is calculated on an average of one and seven pence farthing to the rupee. The cost of converting these pensions into sterling would now be nearer £22,000.

Here, then, is a case for sympathy, if not for the law courts; but there is too much reason to perceive that when it is put before the public the answer will be discouraging. The *Times* is against any redress of grievances which involves the spending of money. It is equally against an easy persuasion that the plight of the Uncovenanted servants of the Government of India is perceptibly worse than that of Europeans in general who are outside the pale of Government employment. There was a time when it would have been much easier than it now is to win over both the Government and the public to acquiescence in the prayer put forth at the Calcutta meeting. The opportunity was when the finances of India were flourishing, when the Government had not been obliged to increase the tax on salt and to put a tax on light in order to cover a deficit; when, indeed, they could afford to deal generously with claims external to contract obligation. Arguments which might becomingly have been used then have lost their efficacy now. We admit, of course, that from the point of view of the Uncovenanted Civilians their claims must appear exceedingly strong. Much depends upon the point of view, as we saw when a most judicially minded judge of the Bombay High Court, despite a substantial sterling pension in prospect, told the tale of his grievances to the *Times*, and asked why the servants of the Crown in India should not be made so far superior to the laws of exchange as to be ensured by the Government against loss on home remittances. There is, we have seen, a point of view from which mankind seems to be divided into men, women, and Government servants, with a subdivision of this latter class into Covenanted and Uncovenanted. But the rupee is worth the same to us all, not excepting the Government to whom people look for a redress of their grievances. The fall in silver makes some of their servants poorer. Are they made poorer, however, in a greater degree than the Government itself has been made? The loss on exchange stands in the Budget estimate of this year at over fifty-four millions of rupees, and it grows rather than diminishes. At the Calcutta meeting one of the speakers said that they were making an appeal to their employers. Do the Uncovenanted Civilians forget that their employers also have been smitten by the plague under which they themselves are groaning? Do they forget either the much more numerous class of Europeans, who outside of the services, have to find quite as many rupees in order to send home or to take home a sovereign? These people do not deny the hardship under which the Uncovenanted are suffering. They are the better able to realise it in that they experience it themselves, unmitigated, however, by the prospect even of a rupee pension. They have come to seek their fortune in the country, and they take it in the coin of the country in which they labour. The circumstances of the time are such that it is very difficult to release any part of the community from the same obligation. No house of business in India, we imagine, would at this time increase its sterling obligations except under the most pressing necessity.

These Uncovenanted servants of Government in India will derive small consolation from the fact, but we believe that it is not on a narrow consideration of its own individual merits that their case is proving so difficult of acceptance by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. A pension list of over two millions sterling paid in England is only one of the items that looms largest in any survey of the Home Charges of the Indian Government. No one whose name figures in it to-day can possibly be affected by any resolution to which the Government may come. To them, and to those who are now serving it, and who will in due course take their place in the pension roll, the Government will absolutely observe its obligations. It is a question, however, which has exercised minds high in the official hierarchy of India how far, in future covenants, an administration drawing its revenue in a depreciating currency ought to bind itself down to fixed and continuous payments in a currency which relatively to silver, if not to commodities at large, has of late become materially appreciated. They will not eagerly take the question in hand; they will defer it as long as the financial exigencies of the Indian Empire permit them to do so. When they do apply themselves to it the public will be sure that a task undertaken so plainly against inclination was a necessary task, peremptorily forced upon them, and in no way to be avoided. In the long run it will be concluded that there is but one currency in which India can requite services paid to India in India, and that the currency is the currency of India. We can escape from acting upon that conclusion in one way. We can fill up the gap created through the continuous fall in exchange and the continuous rise in home charges by adding to taxation. But we have done that this year to make up a deficit of a million and-a-half, and we did it with a feeling that we were getting dangerously near the last turn of the screw. Who, after the financial experiences of the last month or two, and with the certainty of a continued diminution in productivity of the opium revenue, would see in new augmentations of taxation the only way out of the difficulties of the near future? Until the whole question of the non-effective charges of administration have been gone into, the Government will not have resolutely grappled with the difficulties of which they so often and so loudly complain.

THE undoubted success of Sir Richard Temple's Budget Statement to the London School Board has furnished the *Times* with a theme for a laudatory leader in which it philosophises on the dispensation of fate which deprives Anglo-Indians of Parliamentary distinction proportionate to the eminence which their honourable careers in India had to all appearance entitled them. The explanation for this discouragement is that they are experts in matters which do not interest the home public much, or Parliament at all. They have besides lost touch with English party life and know nothing of the inner springs on which the House of Commons is moved and in turn moves England, and that important portion of the world of which Westminster is the centre. The *Times* finds reason for thankfulness that the variety of English public life provides for those whose antecedents do not altogether qualify them to shine in Parliament, other opportunities of distinguishing themselves and of rendering service to the community. Of such is the London School Board. Lord Lawrence became chairman of that great spending Board, and now Sir Richard Temple places his financial experience at its service and succeeds remarkably in the difficult task of increasing efficiency and enforcing economy, so as to produce greater results in the school teaching while effecting a saving of a penny in the pound on the nine-penny rate which two years ago threatened to go up to a shilling or eighteen pence. This is a remarkable exploit for which the unabated vigour and unequalled resourcefulness of our former Governor deserve the ungrudging recognition they have received. The London School Board during the seventeen years of its existence has expended over twelve millions sterling, and contracted a debt of six millions, while the "precept rate" of last year had reacted the respectable figure of £1,128,000. As £400,000 was on the estimate for new schools, and there was a general clamour that the schools were undermanned—or rather were every week becoming "overboyed" in proportion to the teaching staff—the probability seemed to be that in a year or two the "precept rate" would rise to a million and half or more. From this prospect the saving hand of Sir Richard has rescued the London ratepayer, who was beginning to practise Franklin's injunction to kick against oppression which Sir William Harcourt appears to have disentombed from that American's correspondence. They began to show fight, and it became a question whether the School Board and all its works were not in danger of anathema and discomfiture. It is said apologitically that there was no intention "to arrest the progress of popular education," but there was at all events a determination that by fair means or foul the school rate should come down. It has been brought down to the extent of £100,000 a year, and Sir Richard is able to boast that the number of scholars has been increased by 60,000 and the cash reserves increased from £15,000 to £35,000. This has been accomplished by lowering the rate of cost per scholar from £3 6s. 3d. to £2 18s. 11d., while the grant earned from the Government has risen from 18s. 4d. to 19s. 2d. From this result Sir Richard draws the characteristic inference that the truth seems to be that the same care, attention, and supervision which ensure economy improve efficiency simultaneously. The means to this end was "the ferreting out here, there, and everywhere, some particular items wherein some possible saving is perceived and some profitless or undue charge detected!" He does not say whether the inflexible application of this stringent method of combining economy with efficiency gains the affection of all concerned for the man who undertakes the duty of making both ends meet whether they like it or not. Instead of working up to the ideal of having one teacher of the third class for thirty boys, there was a resolute effort to make one teacher suffice for sixty boys; the average arrived at, however, was one to fifty pupils. All expenses that could be cut off were got rid of; efficiency produced an increase of the Government grant; the London ratepayer is relieved of a nightmare; the cause of popular education in London is gaining ground. The economy was effected mainly by declining to consider applications for building new schools, for which £400,000 was to have been raised on loan this year and confining expenditure of £200,000 to enlarge schools, the success of which had been shown by the pressure on their space. To enlarge an existing building is not so onerous an undertaking as to build up a new one on a new site. The more the schoolmasters had to do the better they did it, judging, at all events, by results. The Board schools are on a better financial basis than was before deemed possible, and that is the best tribute to the strong-handed administration of the man whose statue brightens the Esplanade in front of our High Court.

THE Talukdars of Guzerat have been informed by Government "that their congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign has been duly laid before her Majesty, and that the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to accept their loyal offering, and has commanded that her Majesty's thanks should be conveyed to them for the good wishes expressed by them and for the handsome silver casket in which their address was enclosed."

THE Bolan Railway has again been breached by heavy floods.

SIR GEORGE WHITE has reached Rangoon on his return journey to Mandalay.

AN order for 12,000 tons of steel rails for the East Indian Railway has gone home. The steel rail market is firmer than it has been, but the contract should be placed on board at about £4 per ton.

THE amendment of the Civil Code will shortly be taken in hand. Sir Charles Elliott, alluding to the subject in Council, indicated the nature of several of the changes which will probably be introduced.

MAJOR COOPER, of the Viceroy's Staff, will remain in India until his Excellency's retirement.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, K.C.M.G., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Minister at the Hague.

THE *World* says it was stipulated by the Queen when the children of the Duke of Connaught came out to India that they should return to England at the end of the cold season. *Truth* says they will remain with her Majesty until the return of the Duke and Duchess in the spring of next year.

LORD LANSDOWNE returns from Canada to England in October, and will, it is believed, almost immediately start for India. It is probable that Lord Dufferin will proceed direct from Simla to Bombay early in November, and that he will leave India as soon as Lord Lansdowne arrives. This, it will be remembered, was the course followed when Lord Lytton made over his office to Lord Ripon. It may be regarded as certain that the Viceroy will not return to Calcutta, so that if the representative bodies of the presidency intend to unite in a public demonstration in his Excellency's honour, there is no time to lose. During the past few days we have received numerous letters asking what steps were being taken in the matter by the non-official bodies, and we presume that the subject is under consideration.

A PETITION has gone up to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for a relaxation of the Forest Laws, which are said to press heavily on the rayats. The petitioners remark that it is the planting enterprize that has denuded the forests, and not the poor villagers, who occupy the land on the scale of only 100 to the square mile. A concession has been made to the people recently by which they are allowed annually four "second class," or unreserved, trees and ten bundles of canes, each man or each family (it does not appear which) for building purposes, and two hundred maunds of firewood. But they complain that the second-class trees are suitable for building, and that two hundred maunds of firewood is not a sufficient defence against the severity of an Assam winter.

THE Pope, according to a Roman telegram, in conversation with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, requested his Eminence to commend him to the Irish Bishops on their departure. He expressed the wish that they should preach to the people of Ireland respect for the laws and a calm and prudent line of conduct. His Holiness also announced his intention of sending to Ireland, if possible, a permanent Apostolic delegate.

A HOME paper remarks that, of course, Major-General Dunham Massy, C.B., was booked for a command, but no one suspected it was to be that of Ceylon. Some thought he was to have had an Indian division, and others fully expected a district at home for one of the most popular officers in the service. However, when in four or five years this distinguished Major-General becomes a Lieutenant-General, he is pretty certain to get a post suitable to that rank, in which, with two or three exceptions, he will be the youngest General in the service. Meanwhile, he goes out to Ceylon to command the troops in that island, a position which in time of war would be very important.

EXTRAORDINARILY rich gold-fields, extending over 25,000 square kilometres, are reported to have been discovered in Surinam, between the Rivers Lava and Papanahoni. It is doubtful whether the district belongs to the Netherlands or to France, the frontier between Surinam and French Guiana being the River Marowyne, which is formed by the joining of the Lava and the Papanahoni. However, the historical right, it is stated, seems to be on the side of the Netherlands, which established a post about 100 years ago at the meeting of the Lava and Papanahoni. This post was afterwards withdrawn.

SIR JOHN SAVILE will be entitled to a pension of £1,700 a year when he leaves Rome, which will merely be a superfluity, considering that his estates in Notts and Yorkshire bring in, at least, £25,000 a year. "Ministerial pensions," remarks *Truth*, "are granted only to individuals whose means are limited, and it appears to me that diplomatic pensions should be placed on the same footing. If a retired diplomatist is unable to live in decent comfort without a pension, by all means let him have it; but if he possesses ample private means he can dispense with assistance from the public."

IT is not surprising, the *World* remarks, to learn that Colonel Truman, on vacating the command of the 7th Dragoon Guards in India, has been secured for a further period of service in the East, having been induced to accept the rather comfortable appointment of Commandant of the Convalescent Depot at Deolalee. This is understood to be a stepping-stone to something better. It may be remembered that Colonel Truman was selected from the 5th Dragoon Guards to take command of the 7th when the regiment left England four years ago. Selection in his case has been justified, for the 7th were never, from all accounts, in a happier condition than they are to-day, and they are fortunate in their new chief, Colonel Grant, and his Second-in-command, Major Creagh. The latter has thrown up his staff appointment in order to resume regimental work.

A VIOLENT snow-storm began in Constantinople on February 7, and it continued unabated on Wednesday night. Since the year 1874 Constantinople has not experienced a similar visitation. On Wednesday the city presented an appearance more suggestive of the Arctic regions than of an Eastern city. The streets were covered with three feet of snow. The steamers which ply between the Bosphorus villages of both the European and Asiatic coasts and Stamboul had ceased running. The Bourse and many shops were closed, and business was practically at a standstill. Traffic in the streets of Vienna is greatly impeded by snow. Deplorable accounts come from the Alpine countries, where the snow stands several metres high, and makes traffic of any kind impossible.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., writes in *Truth*:—"An eminent Conservative was good enough to look in upon me one day. 'Read Westall's novels,' he said. I confess that I had never heard of the gentleman or of his novels. But I sent for them, and they are such amusing reading that, like my Conservative friend, I say to all who are laid up, 'Read Westall's novels.' 'A Queer Race' is, I think, the best: a 'Phantom City' is the next best. They enabled me to bear with equanimity my gout, my rheumatism, and comparatively the wrongs of Ireland."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has formally invited the Porte to declare to the Bulgarians that the Treaty of Berlin has been violated by the illegality of Prince Ferdinand's rule in Bulgaria.

Baron de Radowitz, the German Ambassador, and Count de Montebello, the French Ambassador, have endorsed the action of their Russian colleague.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

SAN REMO, FEB. 26.

Professor Kussmaul arrived here to-day and immediately proceeded to Villa Zirio, where he held a medical examination of the Crown Prince's throat. It is understood that the specialist views the case of his Royal Highness in an adverse light.

Professor Kussmaul returns to-morrow.

KIDNAPPING OF A LIEUTENANT.

CAIRO, FEB. 26.

News has reached here from Wady Halfa stating that a military post north of that place was attacked by a body of natives who succeeded in kidnapping a British Lieutenant and two men.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The House of Commons has authorized the raising of 10½ millions for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and has also sanctioned the raising of 10 millions for the construction, extension and equipment of railways in India through the agency of the various companies.

THE SIKKIM FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

His Excellency in Council has ordered the despatch of the following force for operations on the Sikkim-Thibet frontier, Colonel T. Graham, of the Artillery, Commanding; Captain Travers, 2nd Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General:—9-1 Northern Division. 4 guns; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 200 men with head-quarters; a wing of the 13th Bengal Infantry; and the 32nd Pioneers, about 700 men.

168 rounds per gun, 200 rounds per rifle and 100 rounds per carbine are being supplied for the force; also, entrenching tools on the field service scale in addition to 100 dhaos per regiment, 50 per battery, and 50 per cent. for followers. One month's supply is to be carried to the base depot at Silligori.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

Colonel Graham has been appointed in command of the Sikkim expedition and Captain Travers, 2nd Gurkhas, has been appointed Deputy Asesistant Adjutant-General to him.

There is some talk of the Rajah of Sikkim meeting Lord Dufferin when the latter visits Darjeeling shortly.

Sir Charles Bernard has decided not to come out to India again after all, having been probably offered the Revenue Secretaryship at the India Office in succession to Mr. Pedder.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

This morning at 4-15 an accident occurred on the E. B. S. Railway. A goods train was being shunted into a siding in order to leave the line clear for the approaching down mail, and while shunting the down mail ran into the station and collided with the goods train. Several wagons got derailed. Beyond a few slight injuries the passengers escaped unhurt. Assistance and a spare train were despatched from Sealdah on receipt of the news. The passengers were transhipped and brought to Calcutta in the spare train. Arriving three hours late at Darjeeling the mail ran through the central section line *via* Bongong in order to avoid detention. The cause of the accident is not yet known. Enquiries are being made on the spot. The driver of the mail train, who has been for many years on the line, and is one of the best and most trusted drivers, received a slight injury to his head.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left this morning for Bombay.

ADEN, FEB. 27.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the 20th inst., arrived here on the 25th inst.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra) from Bombay arrived here at noon to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
Bar Silver	43⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. do.	72⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

Moulmein route interrupted beyond Siam.

Truth, commenting on the death of Sir Henry Maine, says he had been under the care of Dr. Robson Roose and of Dr. Latham. The former had deemed his state of health so unsatisfactory that, when Mr. Gladstone offered him the post of Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, on the death of Captain Gosset, he dissuaded him from taking it, on the ground that the work would be too trying for him. Sir Henry Maine could have come into Parliament last year as member for his University had he cared to do so. He was universally popular at Cambridge, and was very highly respected by all parties. Sir Henry had a thorough knowledge of Indian affairs, and he took an intense interest in them. Lord Lawrence once declared that Sir Henry Maine's "minutes" (written in his capacity as legal member of the Viceroy's Council), were the ablest State papers that had ever come under his notice. He was a man of extraordinary talents, and his range of knowledge was most extensive. He is a great loss, not merely to his University, but to English literature and public life.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

NEITHER Prince Bismarck nor Lord Salisbury, heroes as they are of our European week, and not even the suffering German Crown Prince at San Remo, may claim the first place in an Indian letter to-day. Each and all must yield precedence to Lord Dufferin. The war-scare and the Queen's Speech give place in interest, and, I am inclined to think, in importance to the resignation of your Viceroy. A more genuine surprise than was occasioned by the announcement in yesterday morning's papers I have not known for a long time. Now that Lord Dufferin's resignation is an accomplished fact one sees that one ought to have expected it. I must confess one reason, which led me to be so exceedingly sceptical where I ought to have been on the alert, arose from the fact that Lord Dufferin had yet to justify his Viceroyalty. So far his Excellency has not done what was expected of him. Internal reform knows not the moulding influence of his hand. He has had a halcyon period of rule so far as India itself is concerned. Everything at home (*i.e.* in India) has conspired to furnish him with a field for striking, and far-reaching, and statesmanlike reforms. It is doubtful if any Viceroy will again ever have so fine an opportunity to "take occasion by the hand." His Lordship has conspired to create expectancy. Again and again has he said he was learning: when he had gained knowledge, the inference was, we should then see what he would do. However, the resignation has been sent in and has been accepted. No more need be said on that point. But, why has his lordship resigned? I have talked to many people and have carefully sought their views. Most people fall back upon the theory of India Office dictation and viceregal independence. One has only to remember the vast difference in everything pertaining to statesmanship which exists between Lord Dufferin and Lord Cross to understand how exceedingly irksome the former's position must have been. In regard to Burma events no doubt have not turned out as they were expected to do: the anticipated brilliant page speedily turned over has turned out to be a bloody page not yet completed. More than this: there have been a number of smaller worries wherein either India Office or Viceroy has been much at fault—the Ruby Mines for instance. Again, in respect to the Nizam's handsome offer Calcutta and London, I am told, have been at loggerheads. The Viceroy, it is declared, was in favour of declining his Highness's offer with the most expressive of thanks, but distinctly declining. Lord Cross, on the contrary, I am told, has been very fussy over the offer, was never tired of talking about it, and was determined it should be accepted. These are causes which, Anglo-Indians here say, had private reasons not been alleged, were amply sufficient to account for Lord Dufferin's decision. One thing strikes me regarding Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, and that is to himself it must have been a sore disappointment. At least I judge so from the fact that since he set foot on the Apollo Bunder, he has not made a single great speech He, the Master of Present-day Eloquence, in the presence of historical remains of wonderful potency, of races and nations whose very names are as spells to call forth powerful speech, of events of transcendent importance, has been dumb. Contrast Lord Dufferin's Canadian Viceroyalty in this respect with his Indian. Yet India needs the word of hopefulness and of cheer, needs to be aroused from her stupor, in a sense and to a degree unknown to the newer country. A profound disappointment must have weighed upon your Viceroy's spirit and he may, after all, be only too anxious to get away from a land whose influence upon him has been so dreary. As to your new Viceroy, nobody seems to think well of the appointment. It is openly stated that Lord Connemara would much more suitably have filled the post. Lord Lansdowne is very well fitted to be a Regal Ornament in a self-governed Dominion, but he has neither force of character nor administrative experience to fit him for Personal Rule. If only John and Richard Strachey were in the Viceroy's Council how they might repeat their former triumphs when the Government of India was described as a despotism tempered by the idiosyncracies of the Brothers Strachey! It would seem as if the Ministers for Finance, for Law, for Public Works, and especially the Commander-in-Chief, were going to have a good time during the Lansdowne Viceroyalty. This is the more to be regretted as the lean years of famine are now due and will as certainly come, as the rich harvests of the good years have been garnered.

Prince Bismarck has dominated Europe once more, and has attracted the eyes of the world to Berlin. He aroused jaded appetites by publishing the secret treaty between Germany and Austria, and more than satisfied expectation by a strong speech in the Reichsrath. The man of "blood and iron" is a physical marvel. Note the circumstances under which his utterances were delivered. The great man faces a crowded house. While he speaks there is deep silence, broken only by the puffing of soda-water corks and the gurgling of mixing drinks. Eighteen tumblers of soda and brandy did the Chancellor consume during his hundred minutes' speech! About once every five minutes the flow of speech was stopped to allow of the flow of liquor down his capacious throat. One really wonders whether it was the pain of varicose veins in the legs which led his Highness to sit down and continue his remarks while seated, or whether it was an uncertainty about those limbs not unknown to those who freely indulge in "pegs." And I have even heard the remark hazarded that the outburst of piety, with which the speech was concluded, was spirituous rather than spiritual. Be all that, however, as it may, Prince Bismarck's declarations have had a momentary pacifying effect. I advisedly say "momentary," because I do not believe in the permanence of peace. The Prince himself said that since 1870 war had been possible any year. And it seemed as if he rested his hopes for a continued peace as much upon the circumstance that, according to a system of war-cycles he had invented, another big war was not yet due, as upon anything, such an argument, be it said with all respect to the mighty drinker, is all moonshine. The big armies of modern States constitute an imminent peril and a standing menace to peace. Not the least noteworthy part of the speech—I had almost included a reference to it in my special telegrams to you—was the Prince's allusions to Lord Beaconsfield. Those allusions are said to have been made in a tone which almost indicated affection for the deceased statesman. Little was said about England, but the silence was significant. It is believed in some circles here that Lord Salisbury last year concluded a treaty nominally with Italy, but really with the Central European Powers, whereby in a great war we should find ourselves ranged against Russia and France and be compelled to take a part. Mr. Labouchere is going to try and find out how this may be. If Lord Salisbury has negociated such a treaty the estimate cherished respecting him will be enhanced among a minority of his countrymen.

The Parliamentary Session has begun rather tamely. The weather was beautifully fine yesterday, almost springlike, and one could not help regretting that her Majesty had not found it convenient to grace the ceremony at St. Stephen's with her presence. But February in this country is not usually one of the pleasantest months of the year, and the last time the Sovereign appeared in the gilded coach the elements were as adverse as they possibly could be. We are all apt to complain that the Queen does not come among us very often, but we forget that her Majesty is no longer young and that she is obliged to spare herself as much fatigue as possible. The public have been told as usual this year that the determination of the Queen not to open Parliament in person gave great offence to the Marquis of Salisbury, and that he ventured to go the length of protesting. There is absolutely no truth in the ridiculous statement. If there is one thing that Lord Salisbury dislikes more than another it is fuss, and so far from disapproving of the Throne remaining vacant at yesterday's proceedings in the House of Lords he quite approved of it. So long as Parliament continues to meet in February it must be satisfied to dispense, as a rule, with the presence of the Sovereign whilst the present reign lasts. The only way to secure the attendance of the Queen on these occasions is for Parliament to meet at a period of the year when the English climate is more genial than it generally is about this time; but no one is likely to propose such a revolutionary change, and we must make the best of present circumstances. I did not go down to Westminster to hear the Queen's Speech, but I was there in the evening and had the pleasure, as I suppose it must be considered, of hearing Mr. Gladstone's oratorical performance. There was not much excitment inside the House, and none without. The galleries set apart for the public were quite full, but at half-past-six o'clock there were hardly a score of persons in the outer lobby waiting to see members. On a "big night" the scene is ordinarily of a very different description. I had a short conversation with Sir Richard Temple, who was good enough to say that the account I sent you of an interview I had with him last session was very correct. The hon. baronet looked exceedingly well and was in excellent spirits, as he might well be after the credit he had gained a few hours before as chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board. I discovered that he was no wiser than the general public respecting the causes of Lord Dufferin's resignation. Among other notabilities in the lobby was the new Ambassador to the Persian Court, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, greatly improved by the Bath-waters, but still looking far from well. His Excellency was with the Post-Master General, Mr. Raikes, who is one of the tallest men in the House. As the former member for Portsmouth and *fidus Achates* of Lord Randolph is rather short in stature, the contrast was noticeable. Whilst Mr. Gladstone was speaking the House was full, though not exactly crowded. There were a few vacant seats on the Liberal benches, and the side galleries reserved for members were not so closely packed as I have often seen them. The Peers' Gallery was more than usually well filled. "Lord Derby," said Sir William Harcourt the other day *à propos* of his lordship's theory that if coercion is only carried on long enough it will be effectual, "is not at all the sort of man who would approve of a plank-bed, and I think if he had got a plank-bed before him he might give up a good many things." I could not help thinking of this happy description of perhaps the most sleak and comfortable looking member of the peerage when shortly before the dinner hour Lord Derby, although Mr. Gladstone had not half finished, rose from his seat and went off home. A few other peers, including the jovial looking Earl of Hardwicke, famous at one time, and still for all I know, for the matchless glossiness of his tall hats, stopped until the finish of Mr. Gladstone's speech. Lord Spencer arrived about the time Lord Derby was leaving, but the ex-Viceroy of Ireland made up for his lateness by the close attention he paid the speaker. Sitting next to his young relative and former Ministerial colleague, Lord Sandhurst, Earl Spencer leant over the railings and scarcely once removed his eyes from Mr. Gladstone. The Earl of Aberdeen was also a very attentive listener to the Leader of the Opposition. Among the persons in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery was a venerable Orientalist in turban and long flowing robe, who was industriously taking notes in what looked to a friend of mine, who sat near him, Arabic characters. The old gentleman had provided himself with an ink bottle and wrote his notes in a book which bore some resemblance to those formidable sheets of paper on which Indian traders keep a record of their monetary dealings. The use of pencil and paper is trictly forbidden in the public galleries of the House, and I have often seen country cousins unacquainted with the restriction called to account for unwillingly disobeying it. The Eastern visitor, however, I am pleased to say, was in no way interfered with by the attendants, and he wrote away with as much assiduity as the gentlemen sitting opposite in the Reporters' Gallery. Lord Randolph Churchill occupied his old seat at the further corner of the bench immediately behind the Ministerial seats, and next but one to him was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who seemed greatly pleased at Mr. Gladstone's allusion to his recovery, and politely raised his hat in recognition of the right hon. gentleman's congratulations. This pleasant interchange of civilities was in keeping with the entire proceedings, which reminded old hands, Parliamentary and otherwise, of the happy days, for the return of which the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland sighs, when the House of Commons had the character of being the best club in London. Even when Mr. Gladstone made that curious little slip about his prophecy that no sensible impression would be made upon the vast legislative arrears until the Irish question is settled, a slip he promptly and without any prompting corrected, the Tories laughed in such a way as not to give offence to the speaker or to the most susceptible and sensitive of his admirers. "I admit," said the right hon. gentleman, "that I have expressed in the country the strongest apprehension, that until the Irish question is settled you will hardly be able to make any sensible impression upon the vast arrears of your legislation. But although I have said this we on this side of the House will do our best to fulfil our prophecy (here a few Conservatives who detected the *lapsus* smiled)—I mean to disappoint our prophesy (here there was a little more laughter) provided that we receive remarkable assistance'—the remainder of the sentence was lost, so far as I was concerned, in the guffaws of the entire Conservative party who had at last appreciated Mr. Gladstone's amusing little mistake. This demonstration of merriment, though tardy, was very hearty, and lasted for several moments. A less practised orator would for an instant at least have been disconcerted, but Mr. Gladstone seemed perfectly unconcerned, and the words continued to flow from his lips without the least interruption. I find from the newspaper reports that he qualified his promise to disappoint his prophecy if possible, with the words "provided that we receive reasonable assistance from a majority of the Houses for," he added, "it is quite evident that we cannot do it on a minority." The conciliatory tone of Mr Gladstone's speech made a great impression on the House, an impression which is reflected in the editorial comments of the *Times*, the *Standard*, and other Ministerial organs this morning. There was, however, evidently a method in the Old Parliamentary Hand's mildness, and it is a trifle rash for Conservatives to assume, as some of them are doing, that Mr. Gladstone could not find anything stronger to say in reference to the Irish policy of the Government. An attack on the Ministry for the events of the past four months in Ireland would have been out of place in a general debate on the Queen's Speech. Mr. Gladstone's opponents, I opine, will not find him very mild when he takes part in the discussion on Mr. Parnell's motion which will be moved to-night if there is time. The Session has come in like a lamb; let us hope that it will not go out like a lion.

Some of the papers, I see, describe a pleasant little incident which occurred on the Front Opposition Bench. As I was not present in the House at the moment I borrow the following description from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"About a quarter to five Lord Hartington left his seat at the end of the Front Opposition Bench and sat between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Russell. He cordially offered his hand to Mr. Gladstone, which the latter warmly grasped. Sir William Harcourt, who was sitting next to Mr. Gladstone, put out his hand, but Lord Hartington affected not to see it." If Lord Hartington did intentionally avoid shaking hands with the Right Hon. Member for Derby, which I doubt, Sir William Harcourt must be of a very forgiving disposition, for later in the evening I saw him laughing and chatting with Lord Hartington. Their conversation must have been very amusing, for Mr. Heneage, who, if I am not mistaken, resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster because he could not adopt Mr. Gladstone's Irish views, momentarily relaxed his melancholy features and joined in the laughter. When Mr. Gladstone sat down the House emptied and Mr. Smith had a very small audience. One of the first to go out when Mr. Smith got on his legs was Lord Randolph Churchill, who, I thought, did not look quite happy in spite of the fact that he has recently been, next to Prince Bismarck, the most talked about man in Europe, and that he had during the day been honoured with a special visit from the Heir Apparent. Mr. Smith has not become a more graceful speaker by the practice he has had in the Recess, and no one could be surprised that the House was so thin whilst he was speaking. I noticed, however, that everyone of his colleagues on the Treasury Bench made a point of retaining their seats, and Mr. Gladstone also paid the Leader of the House the compliment of staying for a short time. Before leaving the House Mr. Gladstone moved to the opposite end of the bench to join his aide-de-camp, Mr. Arnold Morley, who was engaged in conversation with Mr. Akers Douglas, the popular principal whip of the Conservative party. Mr. Gladstone heartly shook hands with Mr. Akers Douglas and the three continued talking together for several minutes. When Mr. Akers Douglas rose to go they again shook hands, Mr. Gladstone rising and bowing in the most stately manner. It was interesting to observe the old Liberal chief and the two rival whips, both young men, engaged in such friendly converse. Many persons had been curious to now whether the Hon. and gallant Member for Rochester, after all that has occurred, would venture to put in an appearance. I did not see Colonel Hughes Hallett either inside or outside the House, but I am told that he was there, and Mr. Stead's paper says, possibly with excusable exaggeration, that there was so much space left on his right hand and on his left that he is not likely to suffer for want of elbow room. The occupants of the Treasury Bench last night would have been all the more comfortable for more elbow room. They were squeezed tightly together, and your late Governor, Sir James Fergusson, sitting or rather resting between Sir Henry Holland and Mr. Ritchie, looked the picture of misery.

I sent you a telegram a few days ago announcing that, according to information that has reached me from a usually trustworthy source, Dr. Tyler, C.I.E., Superintendent of Agra Gaol, is to be knighted for his services in connexion with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. No official intimation has yet been made, but after I had telegraphed to you the rumour appeared in some of the London papers. The opinion here is that Dr. Tyler owes his exceptionally good luck to her Majesty herself, and from what I learn this seems to be the correct explanation of the matter. Nobody will grudge Dr. Tyler his honours, but what about those gentlemen who did so much more really important work for the Exhibition, and whose services have not been in the least rewarded?

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

ANOTHER short week will see the end of our season—a season which all, who have hunted regularly with these hounds, will admit has been one of the best on record. No exceptionally long runs, perhaps, but a very great number of real good mornings' sport, and not a single blank day. This is not the time to sing the praises of the "Powers that be" in connection with the hunt, as our present object is to place on record the events of two more mornings in the Bandora country.

The meet last Wednesday was at the Rifle-Butts at Bandora, when those who were out enjoyed one of the fastest runs of the season, a part of it being over very rough country, as a jackal was found near Santa Cruz which headed across the melon ground for Kaleena, but fighting shy of the village, skirted the base of the hill, and retracing his steps across the melon ground was run into on the confines of Chuckla covert. A second run ended with a kill on Anderi Hill.

The meet at Parla attracted a fair field, but considering how near we are to the end of our season it is surprising that more were not out, and most of those who did come were very late at the meet: fortunately for them, however, Chuckla covert, which was drawn first, is about a couple of miles from Parla, so that we did not hear of any being left behind when a find was proclaimed, and the hounds streamed away at the north corner of the covert. If any such unlucky individuals there were, it is to be feared that they saw very little of the morning's sport, as at the pace at which the pack went from start to finish, only those who were on good terms with them at the start were anywhere near them at the finish The line of country traversed was one that we have often ridden over the season, across the Andheri Vehar Road, to the left of the chalky hill beyond, and a sweep round to the right through the mango tope, and away to the Marole hills beyond. On these hills we either lost or killed our jackal; he went to earth in a subterranean passage and was followed by part of the pack, but whether they killed him underground or he managed to baffle them there we shall never know. It took some time before those hounds which had followed the jackal could be got out again. When all had responded to the Master's horn a move was made for the second horses. When the change had been made, the small covert near the Tulsi pipe was drawn and proved to be tenanted. A jackal broke away from the far corner, and those who viewed him pronounced him to be rather a measly looking specimen of his race; however, "handsome is as handsome does", and the jackal in question did us right well. After giving us as pretty a thirty minutes as we have had this season, over a variety of country and part of it very fast, we lost him in the Ghoregaum jungles. Part of the pack stuck to him long after riding to hounds was an impossibility, and these may have killed him, as when the Master called off he could only get seven-and-a-half couple together out of a pack of thirteen-and-a-half.

The next meet is at Santa Cruz.

THE GAEKWAR'S PENANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 26.

THE ceremony of the purification of H. H. the Gaekwar, his Maharani, and the subjects who accompanied him to Europe, has been duly solemnized. Hindus who drink the waters of the Thames are considered polluted just as those who drink the waters of the Ganges are supposed to become pure as crystal. A few years ago the visit to Europe of a Hindu rendered him wholly incapable of resuming his position in the caste, notwithstanding the fact that he might have lived strictly as a Hindu. But the loyalty of the Gaekwar's subjects is proved to be too great to let his Highness's visit to western countries stand as an insuperable barrier between him and his fellow caste-people. Though for the time excommunicated he has been re-admitted into caste after performing the prescribed penance which has cost him some Rs. 20,000 for distribution among the poor and needy. In honour of his Highness's readmission, a sumptuous banquet was given on the 24th instant, to which about two thousand caste men joined. The Brahmins were feasted and made the recipients of suitable gifts.

His Highness is now busily engaged in the disposal of State affairs, as he leaves Baroda on Tuesday by way of Bombay for the Nilgherries. After staying for the night at Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow at Mahaluxmi, his Highness will proceed by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, which has been specially chartered, for Calicut. Rao Bahadur Girgamierd C. Bhatavadekar accompanies his Highness as chief officer in charge.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE EXCURSION STEAMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account which appeared in your contemporary of the above lamentable occurrence occurs the following:—

"As there was not sitting accommodation provided for all, Mr. Walshe and his friend, after vainly seeking for chairs or other seats, had to content themselves by sitting upon the railing running round the sides of the vessel." As this is likely to lead to a wrong impression, I beg to state that the number of passengers on board the Godavari did not exceed 300, whilst sitting accommodation had been provided for 350 passengers.—Your, &c.,

Per pro Thomas Cook and Son,
G. E. HOWSE,
Agent and Manager.

Feb. 27.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Native Infantry has sailed from Rangoon for Calcutta.

IT is all but settled that Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, from Allahabad, shall relieve Sir Martin Dillon in the Rawal Pindee divisional command—one of the prizes of the Indian service. Sir Martin Dillon will be a man difficult to replace, as his long experience of India, and years of service as Military Secretary to Lord Napier, give him an all-round knowledge which was very valuable.

ACCORDING to the *World* the statement that Major-General Sir John Hudson is to have the divisional command in India which Sir Martin Dillon vacates at the end of the financial year is not likely to be confirmed; for it is an open secret that the appointment has already been offered to Major-General W. W. Lynch, C.B., lately Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, who will doubtless accept it. If General Lynch does go to India, Sir Frederick Roberts will secure the services of an exceptionally capable soldier who had experience of India in the Mutiny days, when he commanded a troop in, and was afterwards Second-in-command of the Volunteer Cavalry. Those who knew General and Mrs. Lynch during their short sojourn at Aldershot will congratulate Indian society on the prospect of their advent at Allahabad.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY RACES.

LAST DAY.

THERE was some capital racing yesterday, the last day of the Bombay Races. Taking advantage of a public holiday the public generally attended well and were rewarded in witnessing a good day's sport. The management of the meeting was throughout good, but for the postponement of the races on Saturday, and Mr. Macpherson can well congratulate himself on the successful way in which he has brought it off. He was admirably assisted by Mr. Pallonjee and Mr. Naryan Swamy Pilley, the clerk of the course, to whom are due the present good arrangements of having the ring and paddock along side instead of in front of the Grand Stand. The unforeseen bursting of that Municipal pipe on Saturday not only spoilt the racing that day to the disgust of many, but had also prevented an extra day's racing. If things had gone on well there is no doubt the honorary secretary could have induced the owners of stables and others to subscribe and offer plates or cups for another day. However, there is no time now, and it is useless to regret over it. We can only hope for a better time next season.

There were six events on yesterday's card, and each of them gave expectations of good racing. In the first the "Consolation Stakes" there was a field of six, and of these Turquoise was the first favourite. Viceroy for some unaccountable reason, after engaging the attention of the knowing ones for some time, fell in public estimation. In the race he was nowhere, though he had on the second day met and carried every thing before him, with horses of a superior class than these against whom he was pitted yesterday. He sold for the highest figure at the lotteries on Friday, when he was bought by Captain Hanwell, the owner refusing a share, after, we believe, bidding a little short of the price he fell at. On the face of these facts Captain Hanwell has written in to the Stewards demanding an enquiry into Viceroy's racing. However, Turquoise did not disappoint those who backed him with the bookmakers at short odds. Kismet gained much favour at the last moment and was backed pretty freely at favourable odds. Turquoise, however, as we have said, easily won the judge's verdict. The victory of Shah in the next race once more proved the glorious uncertainty of racing. Sunny Days ran a moral for it while Gold Finch and British Flag came next in favour. The Shah, however, taking the lead at the start romped home an easy minner, and upset a heavy "pot" as he was accepted by several at fairly long odds The "Lottery Stakes" brought out a field of seven comparatively unknown horses. Sohel's capabilities had been shown off at Poona, and he attracted many backers But Fareed was made favourable with the pencillers and was taken too at 1½. He won easily, while Sohel was contented with second honours. In the handicap for ponies several good animals were brought to the post, and of these Lady Bird and Mirror divided the favouritism. The country-bred mare once more proved the good thing she was and won the half mile comfortably. The next event was the principal race of the day, being the "Winners' Handicap." The field were all well-known and Samnite was credited with the decision. He did not disappoint his backers and won well from Little Wonder, who as usual made a game fight for it. Saturday ran ungenerously, though his weight was not a pound too much, while Asadkhan went dead lame and was soon out of the reckoning Turn of Luck secured a place, although it was expected he could well carry the weight he was marked in the card. Romeo carried all before him in the last race, the "Corinthian Stakes." Ramprasad's Lucknow fame gained him many admirers, who freely accepted him at the available odds. It was a good race and the winner was well ridden.

During the evening a match, which had long been on the tapis, came off between Mr. N. S. Symons's Arab Chaser Ishmael and Mr. H. Symons's Australian Lapwing. It was a two mile contest over eleven hurdles, and was looked forward to with much interest as affording a fine test between the Arab and Australian Chaser. Ishmael, however, spoilt the fun by coming a cropper at the wall. Neither he nor his rider were hurt, but it was notable as being the first time Ishmael ever came to a mishap. Mr. Creagh of course rode home alone and won the match, which was one for Rs. 250 a side.

The band of the Marine Battalion Regiment played several pretty selections of music during the evening, and there were three firms of bookmakers present. We believe that Messrs. Miller and Brittain will stay over the Gymkhana Sky Meeting, when some good racing is expected.

The following are the particulars of yesterday's races:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and C. B.'s that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30. Half forfeit. Entrances, &c., as in the "Winners Handicap." 1¼ miles.

Aga Junghee Shah's, ig a g, Turquoise, 8st. 9lb., Wool	1
Mr. N.'s, b a h, Kismet, 8st. 9lb., Greenhaugh	2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, c a h, Jowhir, 8st. 6lb., C. B. Mahomed	3
Mr. Farmer's, br a h, Viceroy, 8st. 12lb. Ramchurrun	0
Mr. S. A. W.'s, g a h, Young Sultan, 8st. 11lb., Ahmed	0
Mr. Macpherson's, b a h, Argonaut, 8st. 6lb., Robinson	0

Average betting: Even Turquoise, 5 to 1 Kismet, 8 to 1 Jowhir, 2 to 1 Viceroy, 4 to 1 Young Sultan and Argonaut.

After one breakaway the field were sent on their journey together, Kismet at once settled at the head of affairs attended by Turquoise and Jowhir; the pace was a very fast one. At the second post Turquoise collared Kismet and led by a short length. The fast pace continued, and at the ¾ mile post the favourite increased his lead with Kismet second and Jowhir third, the rest in a cluster in his rear. The remainder of the way this order was maintained Turquoise with Wool up increasing his lead if anything. Kismet was a fair second. Time, 2mins. 23secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400 from the fund, for all galloways which have started during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30. Half forfeit. Entrances, &c., as in the "Winners' Hadicap" R. C.

Aga Zenoolabudeen Shah's, b a g The Shah, 7st. 12lb., Pillaji	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's, c a g Goldfinch, 8st. 0lb., Luchman	2
Mr. Maurice's, b a g Sunny Days, 8st. 12lb., Vinall	3
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a g British Flag, 8st. 0lb., Oomer	0

Average betting: Even Sunny Days, 1 to 2 British Flag, 2 to 1 Gold Finch, and 4 to 1 the Shah.

Mr. Beatty gave the four a good start to the lead for a short time, of Sunny Days. The Shah with a rush, however, soon assumed command of the field with British Flag second and the favourite third. The Shah increased his lead every furlong, and by the time he had gone three quarters of the course was half a dozen lengths in front of his companions. At the last quarter mile post Sunny Days beat British Flag and usurped his position. At the turn for home this state of affairs continued the same, but at the post Goldfinch beat Sunny Day's, who was pulling up. Time—2mins. 56secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Lottery Stakes."—Rs. 199 from the fund. For all Arabs landed since the 1st September, 1887. Weight for age raised 4lbs. ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Entrance, Rs. 10, to go to the second. To close at the lotteries at 9-30 p.m., the day before the race.

Mr. Sulliman bin Dawood's, ch a h Fareed, 9st. 4lbs., Thompson	1
Mr. S. A. W.'s, b a g Sohel, 9st. 0lb., Ahmed	2
Mr. Derwish's b a h Bahadoor, 9st., 0lb., Ebrahim	3
Mr. A. Hyder Ali's, g a h Young Grey Beard, 9st. 4lb., Native	0
Mr. Musjeed bin Mohsen's, g a h Dreadnought, 9st. 0lb., Mahomed	0
Mr. Sulliman bin Dawood's br a h Young Mooneer, 9st., Saley	0
Mr. Salla Junghi's ch a c Bagdad, 7st. 13lb., Native	0

Average Betting: 2 to 1 Sohel, Dreadnought and Fareed, 5 to 1 Young Grey Beard and Badgdad, and 4 to 1 Young Mooneer, 7 to 1 Bahadoor.

Fareed jumped off with the lead after a good start. Sohel and the others placed closely attended by their companions. There was no change in the order of the field during the rest of the way, and the race resulted as above. Time 55secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pony Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the fund, for all ponies which have started during the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30. Half forfeit Entrance as in the "Winners' Handicap." Half a mile.

Mr. Hugh Gough's, g cb m Lady Bird, 8st. 4lb. Wool	1
Mr. Ali Abdulla's, b a p Boneen, 7st. 10lb. Noor Mahomed	2
Hyderabad Confedracy's, g a p Mirror, 9st 6lb., Kendall	3
Mr. N.'s, g a p Special, 9st. 12lbs., Ramchurrun	0
Mr. C. N. C.'s, b a p Suspense, 8st. 12lbs. Native	0
Mr. S. A. W.'s, g a p Steward, 8st. 8lb., Ahmed	0
Mr. Derwent's, ch a p Clipper, 7st. 8lb.	0

Average betting: 2 to 1 Mirror, 1½ and 2 to 1 Lady Bird, 4 to 1 Special, 3 to 1 Suspense and Clipper, 4 to 1 Steward and Boneen.

There was a good start after one break away. Lady Bird assumed the head of affairs, and made the pace a fast and furious one. Special and the others were in close attendance. On the turn for home Lady Bird simply walked away, there being a good tussle for second honours resulting in favour of Boneen by half a length. Time, 54 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Winners Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund, for all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race, optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. 2 miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy's, r a h Samnite, 9st. 6lb., Kendall	1
Capt. Rossetter's, c a g Little Wonder, 8st. 2lb., Robinson	2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Turn of Luck, 9st. 8lb., Greenhaugh	3
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Asad Khan, 8st., 9lb., Oomer	0
Mr. Cooverjee Rutionjee's, b a g Saturday, 7st., 8lb., Ramchurrun	0

Average betting: 1½ Samnite, 2 to 1 Little Wonder, and Turn of Luck, 4 to 1 Saturday and Asad Khan.

Mr. Beatty sent the field off well together, and Asad Khan immediately assumed the head of affairs and went at a clinking pace, too good to last. Saturday then came to terms with Asad Khan, and behind them at the distance of a couple of lengths came Turn of Luck, Samnite, and Little Wonder, at the second quarter mile Asad Khan was out of it, and Saturday fell back giving the lead to Samnite, who was attended by Turn of Luck with Little Wonder next. Till the last ½ mile post was reached this order was maintained, and Little Wonder improved his position replacing Turn of Luck the pace became a fast one the last quarter mile, Samnite remaining at the head of affairs. Up the straight there was a pretty tussle between the game Little Wonder and Samnite, the latter however won easy. Turn of Luck was a fair third Time 3 mins 50 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and C Bs. the property of members of the clubs named in the terms of the Welter. Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000, and any excess over that price to be divided equally between the fund and the second horse. Entrance, Rs. 30; half forfeit. Entrances close at 9-30 at the lotteries. Acceptances at 11 at lotteries. 1 mile.

Mr. Maurice's, b a p Romeo, 9st., Henry	[illegible]
Mr. Macpherson's, b a p Argonaut, 9st. 12lb., Robinson	[illegible]
Mr. Derwent's, b a p Rampersad, 8st. 8lb. Dunn	[illegible]

Average Betting: 4 to 6 Argonaut, even Rampersad, 3 to 1 Romeo.

The field got well away when the horses came in view near the bend for home. Romeo led by half a length from Argonaut. Coming up the straight Argonaut fought hard for the judge's verdict, but Romeo won wite a slight effort by half a length. Tine. 1 min. 56 secs.

STEEPLE CHASE MATCH.—Rs. 250 aside. Distance about 2 miles eleven hurdles.

H S Symon's, bl aus Geld, 13st. 2lb., Lapwing, late Cocky the Brazier Creagh	1
N S Symon's, b a 9 11st. 2lb., Capt. Hanwell	0

Lapwing got the best of a very fair start and at once took the lead. Both horses took the hurdles in capital style. Lapwing still kept ahead till the seventh hurdle when Ishmael fell. Lapwing had it then, of course, all his own way.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. HENRY STEAD.

WE announced briefly yesterday the death at Hongkong from fatty degeneration of the heart of Mr. Henry Stead, late of the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead of Bombay. An inquest was held at the mortuary, Hongkong, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Wodehouse conducted the inquest. The following evidence was taken:—

L. T. Xavier, clerk, said:—I know the deceased and was his clerk. His death occurred on 31st Jan., about half-past eleven. I went to the office at ten o'clock that day, as usual, and found it was closed. The office was on the same floor on which he lived. I was told he was still sleeping. I knocked at the office door in about five minutes afterwards. I got no answer. I pushed open the door, which was not locked, and went in. I found the deceased lying on the sofa. I went and called his name twice. He was lying on his back. I then wrote a chit over to the Victoria Hotel for assistance. I thought there was something wrong as he showed no sign when I shook him. When Mr. Ross came over from the hotel I went and called Dr. Jordan who was not in. I returned and spoke to Mr. Ross about the matter, and a short time after Mr. Madar came with Dr. Cantlie. Mr. Stead was still breathing. He had not been moved. I found a letter written for me on my desk. It was written by deceased. I produce the letter. It is dated 30th January. The letter is as follows:—

'Dear Sir,—As so little business is now coming into the office, I am reluctantly compelled to give you notice to terminate your engagement with me on the 28th day of February next, of which please take note. I shall be glad to learn that you are likely to obtain some other equally remunerative appointment, and I will do what I can to facilitate your doing so, by allowing you to leave before the end of next month if you desire to do so You can continue to leave the office at 4 p.m. each day and on Saturdays at 1 p.m. to enable you to look about for other employment.—Yours faithfully, Henry Stead.

I found another letter on his desk addressed to Dr. Jordan. I produce the letter It bears the same date. The letter is as follows:—

Dear Doctor Jordan,—A few days ago I was suffering terribly from a severe form of fever, an attempt at small-pox I think checked by vaccination. It was the most severe attack I ever remember to have had, and it lasted for several days. My circumstances just now, as you know, are such as to cause me to dread the expense of procuring medical attendance, and I have therefore been treating myself. Black draughts and quinine have dispelled the fever, but it has left me thoroughly prostrate—in fact scarcely able to drag myself about—while the pains in my head have become almost continual and are terrible to bear. The blood seems ready to burst through my brain, particularly at a spot on the left side, at the back. I am inclined to believe that something has formed there and is pressing on the brain. I have occasionally a pain, too, in my liver,—but that is nothing extraordinary as I was 14 years continuously in India;—the pain there is low down. But worse than all is the heart-palpitation that has come on for some few weeks past and since the fever has been something too dreadful;—in fact the mere exertion of writing this latter is causing me the most dreadful heart-flutterings; I feel now that I must have advice at any cost. Could you make it convenient to call over and see me here in the course of—" [Here the letter abruptly terminates.]

I am able to say that he died at half-past eleven. Deceased was always there in the morning when I went there. During the past week he appeared to be in good health. He complained about two weeks ago of a severe headache. That is the only time I have heard him complain of his health. He was regularly at his duties every day. The last I saw of him before going to the office on 31st Jan. was on the 30th. He seemed all right on that day. He was up and doing his work. At five o'clock on the 30th was the last time I saw him that day. The office was closed at the hour mentioned. I noticed nothing wrong about him then. He seemed in good spirits. I did not live in the house, nor did I have my meals with him. I never knew him to be confined to his bed for a day. My salary was paid regularly on the 1st. If he had not died I have no reason to suppose that I should not have received it on the 1st Feb., as usual. The letter I found on my desk must have been put on my desk after I left the office on the 30th. He rented one room in one floor of the house. It was the second floor, and there was only one room on the floor. It was rented from the Victoria Hotel. He occupied it alone, nobody lived with him. His only servant was an amah who lived in the cookhouse on the same floor. He did not appear to be in pain when I saw him on the 31st. I am not certain about the time of his death; I think it was about half-past eleven.

Dr. Cantlie said: At about a quarter past ten on the morning of Jan. 31, the manager of the Victoria Hotel stopped me as I was passing and asked me to go and see the deceased. I went to the house and found deceased lying on a couch in a semi-recumbent position. He had on his ordinary day clothes. He was lying on his back. He was alive but perfectly unconscious. I applied various means of restoring him, but they had no effect. His breathing was spasmodic, short catching breathing for a few minutes and then ceasing. He continued in the same state, and I stayed with him till half-past eleven. I sent for Dr. Jordan, who arrived about a quarter past eleven. We had a consultation as to what should be done, and I told him what remedies I had applied. First, I undid his clothes and sent for some strong ammonia. I then applied artificial respiration. I applied some whiskey to his lips and tongue; finding all this of no avail and that his difficulty in breathing was increasing, I bled him from the arm. Nothing had any effect. After bleeding, the dark blue colour disappeared and his breathing became a little easier. I was aware all the time he was in a dying state. I left him in Dr. Jordan's hands, and when I was sent for again I came and found he was dead. I had never seen him before. A *post mortem* examination was held on the following day by Dr. Jordan and myself. The body was in a state of rigidity and had the usual livid appearance. The features were pinched and there was a white frothy fluid at the mouth and nose. There were no signs of wounds or injuries on the body. We opened the body and found there was very little superficial fat. The heart was enlarged and covered with fat; the walls thickened, and the arteries of the heart degenerating. The aorta was also undergoing degeneration. The fat on the surface of the heart was brought about by degeneration of the arteries of the heart. On opening the heart we found clots of blood there. The stomach was extraordinarily contracted and pale and contained about two table-spoonsful of mucous fluid. The small intestine was similarly contracted and perfectly empty throughout its whole length. The large intestine was distended with gas and contained a considerable quantity of thin mucus. The other organs were congested but fairly healthy. We found the veins of the brain enormously congested, but no hemorrhage. I am of opinion that death was caused by gradual failure of the heart's action brought about by the fatty condition of the heart, and that death was hastened by want of nourishment. The immediate cause of death was in my opinion fatty degeneration of the heart. But for want of nourishment I should say that death need not necessarily have occurred, judging from the state in which I found the body. The letter to Dr. Jordan which I have heard read points, I think, to the same conclusion, and in my opinion indicates what would take place in the process of dying for want of nourishment. My opinion is his death was hastened by want of nourishment. There was nothing in the condition of the organs which would lead me to think that he could not assimilate food. Had I known his state when I saw him first it would not have made any difference in my treatment; the only thing I could do was to relieve immediate symptoms. I have heard the evidence of the previous witness; it is quite consistent with the opinion I have expressed. The body was not emaciated. That would not necessarily have followed considering the condition of the heart. If it had been death from starvation without any heart disease they would have been emaciated. I could not say how long he may have been absolutely without food, but from the fact that there was none found in the stomach I should say he had none for twenty-four hours, at least, but I assume that he had been without sufficient food for a considerable time. Fatty degeneration of the heart is a process which extends over several years, and is an effect of the weakening of the blood vessels. I should finally record my opinion, that death was occasioned by the failure of the heart's action caused by a fatty degeneration of its issue, and that death was hastened by want of nourishment. In all probability food taken in time would have prolonged his life, and there was nothing in the organs as I saw them that would have prevented the assimilation of food had it been taken in time.

Dr. Jordan said: I went to the house of the deceased about a quarter past eleven on the 31st Jan. He was still living and in the condition described by D. Cantlie. He died about 12-45. In my opinion his death was caused primarily by the condition of the heart, accelerated by want of food. The condition of the heart was quite independent of the want of food. The want of food weakened the system and rendered the heart less able to perform its functions. I think if deceased had proper nourishment he might have lived for years longer. The stomach was quite capable of assimilating food. I agree with Dr. Cantlie that at least for 24 hours he had had no food. In the case of a healthy man dying of starvation the only indication visible in the stomach is its extreme contration, and this case the stomach was contracted. The body in this case was not emaciated. There was awant of superficial fat, but the body was not emaciated. I never attended deceased professionally. I was acquainted with him, having met him at Masonic Lodges. I don't know anything about his habits. So far as I saw he was always a sober man. I saw no signs of excessive drinking when I examined his body. The body generally was in a fairly healthy state. The actual disease present in the heart was not affected by want of food, it was only that his system was reduced. The heart failed from want of general nourishment. Speaking in a popular sense, I would not like to say that this was a case of death from starvation. When I saw him, no remedies that I could think of could have been of any effect. It was too late to give him food. I think he must have been without sufficient nourishment probably for several days. The contraction of the stomach is a very gradual process. Partial abstinence would produce the condition of the stomach mentioned by Dr. Cantlie.

Ismail P. Madar, managing clerk, Victoria Hotel, said: I knew the deceased. I don't know what his age was at the time of his death. I think he was about 45. I had known him for about six months. He came to the hotel on the 9th August and remained with us till his death. The house in which he lived belongs to the hotel. When he first came he had two floors and we charged him 100 dlrs. a month for board and lodging. On the 9th January he arranged to one floor and take one meal tiffin a day, and we allowed him this at the rats of 45 dlrs. a month. His last bill was paid on 30th January and was half payment for December. At the time of his death he was owing us about 80 dlrs. He had tiffin every day at the table d'hote, and the last time he had it was on the 30th January. I saw him have it on that day. He never complained of it not being enough. On the 30th January he had about six dishes. I did not see him at tiffin, but I saw him come into the dining room. He seemed in good health. I had not been pressing him for payment of his bill, nor had I given him notice to leave. He told us he had come from the North. I have seen him constantly since he came to us. He was a sober man; I never saw him the worse of drink. He was a quiet, respectable man, and I never heard any complaint against him. He always had his meals alone. I don't think he had many friends in the place. He was a Freemason and was in the habit of attending Lodges. He had no wife so far as I know. I have seen him once or twice in his quarters. The amah was a Japanese woman with whom he was living. She came with him from the North. They lived together as husband and wife. He always seemed to me to be in good spirits. His business was very small, and he seemed to be in reduced circumstances. It is quite a common thing for people to arrange to have only one meal a day at the hotel. Mr. Stead said he would provide his dinner and breakfast himself.

Surgeon Mann said: About 1-15 p.m., on 31st January I was sent to Victoria Hotel to inquire about a man who was supposed to be sick there and wanted to go to hospital. When I went there I found the man was dead and had him sent to the mortuary. On searching the room I found three bottles, two of which were empty and one contained a few glasses of whisky. I also found a tin of reddish powder which was sent to the Government analyst. The letter book and address book, also two bank books were in his desk. I also found dlr. 8·60 in the desk. There were three large boxes full of clothes. There was also a cheque for 5l. one the Bank of England payable to him. There were also one gold watch and chain, gold eyeglasses, one gold finger ring, two gold sleeve links, and four gold shirt studs. These things have all been handed over to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Inspector Gould said: The letter-book in Court was handed to me. It contains letters applying for employment to various firms in the Colony and elsewhere Its contents are almost entirely of that description. There are no applications for pecuniary assistance. The last letters are very pressing. In them he asks for employment to enable him to live, as he was completely destitute. The latest application in the book is to the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission and is dated 31st December. In the address book the last address entered is that of his father, with the note correct up to 31st December, 1887. His books appeared to have been kept very methodically. The daily expenditure was made up to 28th January. The average expenditure was about one dollar a day. His bank book showed a balance of dolr. 1·89 to his credit. The daily expenditure mentioned was exclusive of his bill to the hotel. I saw no items for food.

Mr. Wodehouse, addressing the jury, said: I have thought it necessary to go into this case fully because it would be a terrible thing had it really taken place in this Colony that a man in the position of Mr. Stead, away from his friends, should have died of absolute starvation. You will have seen that the whole of the evidence has been directed to ascertain whether this was so or not. I shall ask you to say definitely what your opinion is because death by starvation that is to say from absolute inanition is a very different thing from death caused by some defect in the organic system which of itself is the cause of death and his merely accelerated by insufficient food. That is a very different thing from the painful and dreadful death of positive starvation; and if you are satisfied, after hearing the opinion given by the medical gentlemen as to the cause of death, and having heard the evidence; that death was not occasioned in that way, but was merely the effect of insufficient nourishment—whether owing to his own want of desire to take food or his inability to procure it—working upon a previously diseased state of the heart—if you are of that opinion. I shall ask you to say so and record your verdict accordingly.

Mr. Gubbay said the jury endorsed the opinion of the medical gentlemen.

Mr. Wodehouse then recorded the verdict as follows:—"The jury are of opinion that death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by want of nourishment.'

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

THE announcement of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty caused as much surprise in England as it did in India, and general regret is felt that private circumstances have compelled him retire before the completion of the full term of office. The *Times* writes:—

Lord Dufferin's career in India has been striking, and there are few periods, since the settlement of the country after the Mutiny, in which more important issues, domestic and foreign, have had to be decided. The first two years of Lord Dufferin's administration were marked by danger without and by no inconsiderable difficulties within. He was within a short distance of having to undertake a war with Russia, which might have developed into a war for the possession of India, after the "unfortunate incident" of Penjdeh. That war was happily avoided; but under the stress of imminent danger the army of India was increased, and large measures for the defence of the north-west frontier were carried through by the Viceroy and by Sir Frederick Roberts. A great step in the direction of peace between England and Russia was achieved when the Afghan Boundary Commission completed its arduous work. Of this work also Lord Dufferin must bear the responsibility and must share the credit. But it was rather in the extreme south-east of India than in the far north-west that his work was most striking and most rapidly crowned with success. He decided that Upper Burmah must be reduced to order, and within an incredible short space of time the British soldiers were in Mandalay. The process of pacifying and settling Burmah has not, as every one knows, been so swift and complete as Lord Dufferin himself had hoped. But a country as large as France is not settled in a year, and with all the drawbacks it must be admitted that the annexation has been on the whole well conducted and that a province of enormous value has been added to the British Empire, to the great advantage of the natives, and to the great ultimate advantage of the Empire also. Nor have the internal problems of government with which Lord Dufferin has had to deal been insignificant or easy. With all the help that a Viceroy receives from his Legislative Council, it is necessary that his must be the guiding hand, and with a Viceroy like Lord Dufferin it need hardly be said that this has been eminently the case. On all the multitude of great and important questions which arise in that vast Empire of 250 millions he must be ready to turn his eye; and with the chief of them he deals far more directly than does a constitutional King. Lord Dufferin has had to untie or to cut the knot of many most difficult problems. He has passed the Bengal Land Tenancy Bill, and both zemindars and ryots seem content. He has given similar relief to Oude and the Punjab. He has supervised the large extension of railways which was stimulated by the Russian alarms. He has had to contend perpetually and without relaxation against the difficulties of finance which are, and have ever been, the greatest trial of the Indian statesman. He has cultivated close relations with the native States; has visited Mysore, has installed the Nizam, and has restored to Scindiah the fortress of Gwalior. And throughout his rule he has had to hold the balance between the Government and the governed—between the European servants of the Crown and the multitudes whom the teaching of Lord Ripon and his friends had filled with exaggerated ideas of their own claims upon the Government. It has been a deeply interesting time, this time of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty; and history will assuredly rank it among the most considerable Viceroyalties of this generation.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

Lord Dufferin would doubtless be glad to remain in India, if he could, till the pacification of the great province which he has added to the empire is finally accomplished; and he must know that our relations with the Central Asian Powers just now should be in the hands of a tried and experienced diplomatist. However, Lord Dufferin must return; and it may be feared that the same causes which compel him to resign the viceroyalty will compel him to abandon the public service altogether. We sincerely hope, however, that this is not the case. A man of Lord Dufferin's talents and authority cannot easily be spared. There are many high posts which he could fill advantageously, and two for which he is exceptionally fitted. One of the most brilliant and popular of living Irishmen, he would be quite the right man to succeed Lord Londonderry at Dublin Castle. He might do even better service in Downing-street. Lord Salisbury must be aware that he cannot long endure the strain under which he lives at present. The Foreign Office alone imposes upon the Minister in charge of it a burden which is, almost more than any one man can bear; and it becomes intolerale when it is combined with the duties of the premiership. The Prime Minister will be forced to seek assistance in the conduct of foreign affairs, and no one is so well fitted to help him in this department as the Viceroy of India.

The *Standard*, commenting on the announcement, says:—

It was not given to him to fulfil all the sanguine auguries which the notification of his appointment suggested to some sentimental prophets. His lot in India was laid in troublous times. He had to carry the country through the prolonged alarm of the Russo-Afghan dispute, and he has had to recognise, in the Military Budget, the fact that the occupation of Merv and the construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarkand have completely altered the strategical geography of Asia. It was imperative that we on our side of the frontier should be prepared for any possible attack that might be made upon us. It is to the credit of Lord Dufferin's sense that grasping the harsh necessity, he has not hesitated to adapt his measures, to it while it says no small thing for his sagacity that he has contrived to make the necessary financial provision with the smallest possible amount of friction. His diplomatic tact and his knowledge of men have enabled him to get through bad times with the minimum of unpleasantness. Every Governor General who increases taxation is a mark for abuse; and the annexation of Burma gave the Baboos a peg for congenial criticism. But for Lord Dufferin personally there has been only one feeling—that of high regard. He is not, perhaps quite as energetic or business-like as was Lord Mayo, nor has he the passion for spectacle which made Lord Lytton more Indian than the Indians. But he combines in a rare degree acumen and industry with that suave dignity which Orientals thoroughly appreciate. One would have thought that for so able, genial, and withal so practically-minded a man, the happy mixture of ceremonial and hard work which makes up the life of a Governor General would have had an abounding fascination. But there are grave drawbacks to the Stat which may be enjoyed in Chowringhee. Anglo-Indian officialdom is able—but narrow: and, though an existence divided in equal proportions between the snows of Simla, the gaieties of Calcutta, and the cold-weather tours, with their pageants and their old-world incidents, may appear to many the ideal of happiness, Viceroys who have had even less experience of the attractions of European civilisation than Lord Dufferin have been only too glad to escape from their Eastern Pro-Consulship to the calm pleasures of Western life.

RIOTING AT A COPPER MINE.

THERE has been some desperate rioting at the Rio Tinto copper mine. It has been stated that it was begun by the miners who objected to a reduction of wages. But the secretary of the Rio Tinto Company writes to say that the disturbances were not created by their workmen but by smoke agitators from the outside. A large body of men, to the number of 4,000 to 5,000, arrived at the mines on Saturday and drove the men from their work. The Governor of Huelva, with troops, arrived on the scene in the afternoon, and on attemping to address the people, was met with seditious cries and the firing of some shots. Finally, the crowd was dispersed by the troops, and some fifteen of the rioters were killed. A telegram received later states that the number of deaths is forty-five, and that fresh catastrophes are to be feared if the Government do not at once decide whether the municipalities have or have not a right to prohibit calcinations at the mines.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, Feb. 10

THE East Yorkshire Regt—H C Prichard, in succession to Lieut C H W Maunsell, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regt—H B Ford, in succession to Lieut J F Campbell, resigned.

F W Daniell, in succession to Lieut W T W Scott, seconded.

N M Comins Stevens, in succession to Lieut R L Cowper-Coles, seconded.

E G Vaughan (Queen's India Cadet), vice G R Oakes, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regt—R Comer in succession to Lieut P C Alcock, seconded.

Eustace Arden Griffith Clark, vice E Wintour, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—H S Prichard, in succession to Lieut F G Beville, seconded.

The Durham Light Infantry—E E Wilmot, in succession to Lieut W C Lockhart-Mure, seconded.

W E Eyre Lloyd, in succession to Lieut H L Gordon, seconded.

F W Birch (Queen's India Cadet), in succession, to Lieut G W Keane, seconded.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

GREAT SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE most important event of which yesterday's mail has brought us news was the great speech by Prince Bismarck in connection with the two military bills—one for adding about 700,000 men to the fighting force of the Empire in time of war; the other for raising a loan of nearly 14 millions sterling to arm and equip this colossal addition to the Imperial Army. The Prince began his speech by remarking that he came before the House not so much with the object of pleading for the Money Bill before it for that was already certain of a majority which would impress minds no less at home than abroad 'as of making some remarks on the general state of Europe, seeing that it was the horoscope of this, more than the mere apprehensions of the moment, which had led the Federal Governments to demand an increase in the fighting strength of the army. He was afraid that if he did not speak he would rather intensify than diminish the disquietude in public opinion and the nervous feeling in Germany and foreign countries. His silence also might be interpreted as a proof of the situation being so critical that a Foreign Minister like himself could not venture to discuss it. The Prince continued:—

He might confine himself to referring to the speech which he had delivered in the Reichstag a little more than a year ago, seeing that since that time the situation if it had changed at all had done so rather for the better than for the worse. At that time Germany was apprehensive of a war being thrust upon her by France, but meanwhile a pacific President had gone out of office and a peace-loving one had succeeded him, and that was a favourable sign that the French Government had not wished to plunge its hand into Pandora's box. But more reassuring still than this change of President was the recent reintroduction into the French Ministry of men who, like their predecessors, subordinated their plans to the peace of their nation and of Europe. He wished to declare this as not wishing to excite but to calm public opinion; and he would further state that things there—*i.e.*, in France—looked much less explosive than they did a year ago.

The fears, said the Chancellor, which had arisen in the course of this year had much more reference to Russia than to France, with all the mutual threats, agitations, abuse, and challenges which have been exchanged between the French and Russian Press in the course of the past summer. But it seemed to him that in Russia, too, matters were not materially different from what they were a year ago. He had been reminded by a Radical print of his statement last winter that Germany's friendship with Russia had suffered no interruption during the former's wars, and that it was still beyond all doubt, and the print in question had farther insinuated that he—the Chancellor—must now be of another opinion. But that was not so. The reasons which could have led any one to suppose so proceeded partly from the Russian Press and partly from the rumours of military concentrations in Russia. As for the Press, he was not of the opinion that it meant more than it did in France. In both cases the Press, for him, was only printer's ink on paper to which he attached no importance. Behind every article in the Press there was only an individual, who wielded the pen in order to launch an article into the world. The pen which in an independent Russian paper wrote an anti-German article had no one behind it other than he who held it in his hand. In general, any protector of a Russian newspaper was a superior State official, but both were as light as a feather in comparison with the authority of the Emperor. In Russia a paper had not the same influence on public opinion as in France, and in contrast to the voices of the Russian Press he had the testimony of the Emperor Alexander himself, having lately again had the honour of being received in audience by his Majesty the Czar.

He had convinced himself, continued Prince Bismarck, that the Emperor of Russia cherished no bellicose designs against Germany. He heeded not the Russian Press, but he placed absolute belief and confidence in the words of the Emperor Alexander. On both being placed in the scales before him, the Russian Press with its hatred of Germany would mount up like a feather, and the word of the Czar would make the balance kick the beam.

Proceeding then to the subject of the alleged military preparations of Russia, the Chancellor in substance said:—

And now I come to another question—that of the massing of troops. This is for us no new thing. The massing of troops has taken place on a large scale before, and especially since 1879. It might, indeed, appear as though this massing of troops near the German and Austrian frontier proceeded from the intention to fall upon and attack us unawares. That, however, I do not believe. In the first place, such an act does not accord with the character of the Russian Emperor, and it would be contrary to his declarations. Then, too, the purpose would be exceedingly difficult to comprehend. It cannot be Russia's intention to conquer Prussian territory, or, in my opinion, Austrian territory either. I believe Russia has as many Polish subjects as she desires, and to annex anything else in Austria would be still more difficult. There is, in fact, no reason that could lead Russia to assail her neighbours, and I will go so far in my confidence as to say that I am convinced that, even if we were to be involved in a French war through some explosive phenomenon which no one can foresee, but which is not purposed by the French Government, a Russian war would not immediately follow. On the other hand, if we were to be implicated in a Russian war, a French war would be absolutely certain. No French Government would be strong enough to prevent it, even if it wished to do so. As to Russia I still declare that I do not expect an attack from her. I withdraw nothing that I said last year. You will ask, Why then has that massing of Russian troops taken place.? That is a subject as to which I cannot speak and that in the Foreign Office will require explanation. Massings of troops are, in my opinion, incidents respecting which categorical explanations cannot be required. Yet, although I am not able to secure an authentic explanation as to the motive of these movements, I can, as one who has for a generation been versed in foreign and Russian politics, form my own opinions on the subject. I conclude that the Russian Cabinet has arrived at the conviction, which is probably well founded, that in the next European crisis which may take place the weight of Russia's voice in the diplomatic Areopagus of Europe will be the heavier the further Russia has moved her troops towards the western frontier. Both as ally and antagonist Russia will be sooner at hand the nearer her armies are to the western frontier. At the time of the Crimean War so large an army was collected in Poland that if it had been despatched to the Crimea in good time the war would perhaps have taken a different turn. The year 1870 found Russia unprepared and unable to interpose, because she had no troops in the west. Thus, from the massing of Russian troops in the western provinces I need not necessarily draw the conclusion that Russia intends to attack us.

I assume that Russia awaits a new Eastern crisis and that she intends to be in a position to make her wishes felt. But when may an Eastern crisis occur? We have had this century four Eastern crises, not reckoning the minor ones—namely, those of 1809, with the peace which gave Russia the Pruth frontier, 1828, 1854 (the Crimean War), and 1877. These crises occurred at intervals of 20 years or so. Why, then, should the next crisis take place before 1899, or 22 years after the last?

Considering, then, the contingency of another Eastern crisis, the most likely crisis that could take place, the Chancellor remarked, that Germany would not be primarily interested in it. Without being bound at all to involve herself she would be in a position to wait until the Powers most concerned—*viz.*, those in the Mediterranean and the Levant, had made up their minds either to agree with Russia or to fight her.

"Every Great Power," he remarked, "which, leaving the sphere of her own interests, tries to exert pressure and influence upon the population of other countries, and which seeks adventures beyond the domain whichGod had allotted to her pursues a policy of power instead of one of interest. It strives after prestige. We shall not do that. If an Eastern crisis occurs we shall, before deciding upon the attitude we should adopt, await the positions taken up by the Powers most interested."

Thus Prince Bismarck refused to regard the present situation as particularly grave, and said the military measures before the House were not intended to meet a momentary emergency. What the Government desired to do was to permanently strengthen the defensive resources of the Empire, and thus to strengthen the Empire itself. He showed the necessity for doing this by passing under review the war dangers to which Germany and Prussia have been exposed during the past 40 years. In 1848 the Polish and Schleswig-Holstein questions kept Prussia in a ferment. Two years later a great European war was barely averted by the Treaty of Olmutz; and then came the Crimean war, lasting from 1853 to 1856, during which time Prussia was in imminent danger of becoming embroiled in the hostilities. In 1857 the Neuchatel question threatened the country with war, and the Chancellor related how he was sent by the late King to Paris, to negotiate with the Emperor Napoleon for the march of Prussian troops through Switzerland. Fortunately, however, King Frederick William came to a peaceable understanding with Austria and Switzerland, and the negotiations could be broken off. Next came the Italian war, which nearly attained European proportions. Prussia got as far as the mobilization of her troops, and she would have interposed had not the peace of Villafranca been concluded—"a little too soon for Austria," observed the Chancellor, "but perhaps in good time for us, for we should have fought under the most unfavourable circumstances."

In 1863, he went on, the peace was threatened by the Polish insurrection, and 1864 brought new and more immediate dangers, while in the following year preparations were already in progress for the war of 1866. Then the Luxembourg question succeeded in 1867, and had Prussia been in a position to take up a more decided attitude than she did a great French war would have been the consequence. From 1867 to 1870 there was continual danger of war.

"At that time the fear of war was so great," said the speaker, "that merchants and manufacturers came to me as Minister President and said, 'This uncertainty is intolerable; rather begin hostilities. War were better than the continuation of this depression in all trades.' Well, we quietly waited until we were attacked, and I believe we did well to see that we were the assailed not the assailants. Since 1870 there had been danger of war every year."

The Chancellor then went on to argue that although he held the prevailing excitement in Germany and the rest of Europe to be exaggerated and unjustified, still there was no reason why Germany did not need an increase of her fighting power, but rather the contrary, for, as he had sought to show from a 40-years' review of the war-like dangers to which Germany had been exposed, a peril of this kind had become chronic with her, and she must be prepared at any moment, as became a great nation, to meet any coalition that might be formed against her. In short, Germany must become as strong as she could, and it was possible for her to be more so than any nation of equal population in the world. If she did not want her fighting men, she need not call them out. After all, it was only a question of money, and not so very much of that; and it must be remembered that in recent years France had spent three milliards on the improvement of her army, while Germany had scarcely expended one and a-half milliard, including what she now asked for.

And then, he added, owing to her geographical position, Germany had to make greater efforts than other Powers. She could be attacked from two sides, while Russia had only her western border and France her eastern frontier to defend and, in addition to this, Germany was from the very nature of historical development in Europe more exposed to the danger of a coalition than was any other State. Lying between France, the most restless and warlike of nations, on the one side, and Russia, with her growing bellicose tendencies on the other, Germany thus felt the spur from two quarters, and thus her sons were compelled to stand together in a manner which revolted their inmost nature (an allusion to the party and particularist quarrels of the Germans which elicited much laughter). "The pike in the European carp pond," said the Chancellor, "prevents us from becoming carps."

The Chancellor then passed on to review the special relations of Prussia and Germany to Russia from the epoch of the Holy Alliance, or, as he said: "In good old colonial times, when we lived under a king," to quote the words of an old American song, which as a student he had learnt at Gottingen from his dear deceased friend, John Motley. At that time Prussia loaned to Russia and Austria, above all things enjoying the guarantee of her own bashfulness, which prevented her from expressing an opinion until the others had spoken. But that was now all changed, and Germany must help herself. The Holy Alliance was wrecked in the Crimean War, but Prussia's relations to Russia continued uneffected even by the events of 1866, all the less, as Count Buol's Crimean policy was still fresh in the recollection of the Russians.

"During the reign of Frederick William III.," said the orator, "Prussia frequently showed her gratitude for the benefits which she had received from Alexander I. in 1813. But at Olmutz any arrears of her debt to Russia were wiped out for her by the Emperor Nicholas, and the idea that we still owed something to Russia was an historical fable. But in spite of what Prussia suffered at the hands of the Czar Nicholas at Olmutz, Prussia bore him no revengeful grudge, as was proved by her neutral attitude during the Crimean War. Our partisanship for Austria in the Italian War was not exactly to the tastes of the Russian Cabinet then, but nothing disadvantageous came of it. Our war of 1866 was looked upon in Russia with a certain amount of satisfaction; while in 1870 Germany was able to requite Russia for her friendly neutrality by services on the Black Sea. Had Germany been beaten, the Treaty of London, relating to the Black Sea, would not have been so easily concluded. Thus the war of 1870 left no bad feeling between Germany and Russia; and how, then, has it come about that Germany has gone so far as to conclude that defensive treaty with Austria which was published the other day?"

"In the first years after the French war Germany and Russia had lived on the best footing, and it was only in 1875 that Prince Gortchakoff betrayed a tendency to acquire more popularity in France than in Germany and to make the world believe, by artificial means of his own, that he had been, instrumental in saving France from the danger of a German attack. This was the first estrangement, the first loosening of the bonds which had united the three Empires ever since the Imperial meeting at Berlin in 1872. And then again in 1876, before the Turkish war, certain unsuccessful appeals were made to Germany to choose between Russia and Austria. In consequence of this declaration Russia applied directly to Vienna, and in January, 1887, concluded an agreement with Austria securing to the latter Power the occupation of Bosnia, &c., in the event of a European war. Then came the war and the Congress of Berlin, whose duty it was to cut down the Treaty of San Stefano, though the damage done to Russia in this respect was not so great, when it is considered that the Bulgarian frontier of San Stefano was afterwards almost all restored forcibly, by the action of the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia."

The Chancellor then went on to detail the genesis of the Berlin Congress, at which he said he almost tried to act as if he had been the fourth plenipotentiary of Russia:—

"Nay, I can almost say the third, for I could not look on Prince Gortchakoff as an advocate of the Russian policy as it was then represented by its real champion, Count Schouvaloff. During the whole Congress there came to my knowledge no Russian wish which I did not advocate and even carry through, in consequence of the trust reposed in me by Lord Beaconsfield (now, alas, dead). At the most difficult and critical moment of the Congress, I came to that statesman's bedside in the middle of the night, and at a time when the Congress threatened to break up, and succeeded in procuring his consent to my proposal. In fact, my behaviour at the Congress was such that as it approached its close I thought to myself, Well I have already got the highest Russian Order in brilliants, otherwise I should be sure to get it now. (Laughter). In short, I felt that I had earned well of a foreign Power to an extent which has rarely been vouchsafed to an alien Minister. What therefore was my surprise and my disappointment to find that there gradually developed itself in St. Petersburg a kind of Press campaign by which German policy was attacked and my personal intentions assailed. These attacks culminated in the following year, 1879, in strong demands that we should exercise pressure on Austria in matters where we could not without more ado question Austrian prerogative. In this I could not lend my hand, for if we estranged ourselves from Austria we should then have necessarily become dependent on Russia, unless we wished to stand quite isolated in Europe. But would such a dependence have been endurable? Formerly I thought it might be so, saying to myself that we had no conflicting interests and that there was no reason why Russia should give our friendship notice to quit. . . . But the incident of the Congress undeceived me, showing as it did that even the complete commissioning of our police for the Russian service during a certain period did not save us from falling into conflict with Russia against our will and endeavour.

"This conflict as to instructions which we had given or not given to our plenipotentiaries in the negotiations in the south culminated even in complete threats of war from the most competent quarter. (This sentence is by no means clear.) That is the origin of our Austrian treaty. These menaces compelled us to do what we had avoided doing for long years, and we chose between those who had hitherto been our friends. At that time I negotiated at Gastein and Vienna the treaty which was published the other day, and which is still valid between us.

"But the publication of the treaty, to judge from some newspaper remarks on the subject, seems to have been erroneous, it being looked upon as an *ultimatum*, a warning, a threat. But this could all the less be the case as the text of the treaty has long been known to the Russian Cabinet, and not only since November last. We thought it consistent with justice to let such a loyal Monarch as the Emperor of Russia is have no doubt as to how things stood some time before. Moreover, I hold that it was not possible for us not to have concluded that treaty, for if we had not done so we should have to do it now. It has this most eminent quality of an international treaty, that it is the expression of mutual and permanent interest, no less on our side than on the Austrian. . . .

"Not only the treaty which we have concluded with Austria, but similar ones that exist between us and other Governments, and particularly agreements which we have come to with Italy—these treaties express community in the endeavours and the dangers which the Powers in question have to undergo. Italy, as well as we had to fight with Austria for the right to give itself national consolidation. We both now live in peace with Austria, having with her the same desire to defend ourselves from common dangers. To what extent our treaty with Austria is the result of mutual interest appeared as early as Nikolsburg, and again in 1870. Even at Nikolsburg we felt that we could not go on without a strong and upright Austria with us in Europe. In 1870, during the war between us and France, there were many in Austria who felt tempted to profit by the occasion in order to revenge themselves on the foe of 1866; but the prudent and far-seeing politicians had to ask themselves what the consequence would be in France, with the aid of Austria, should vanquish us.

"We cannot imagine the disappearance of Austria; a State like Austria does not vanish but a State like Austria if left in the lurch, as she complained of having been at Villafranca becomes estranged and inclined to offer its hands to him who on his part has been the adversary of an untrustworthy friend.

"Nor do the nations always wage war from hatred, for if that were the case then France would be living in a continuous state of war not only with us, but also with England and Italy, for she hates all her neighbours. (Cheers.) But I believe that the artificially created hatred against us in Russia will not last long. It is not only feelings of friendship that unite us with our allies but also the most cogent interests of the European balance of power, and of our own future. Therefore it is that I believe you will approve the policy of the Emperor, which has concluded the treaty now published, although the possibility of a war be thereby strengthened."

The Chancellor justified the increase of the army proposed by the new law. It meant the strengthening of the Peace League, which would, as it were, receive the addition of a fourth great Power in the shape of 700,000 men, forming the greatest military strength attained. The Government intended not only to have the army made of the best material, but to supply it with the most efficient weapons and with the most serviceable clothing. This meant a great expenditure, but he hoped that his fellow-countrymen would feel at rest when they knew that if Germany simultaneously were attacked on two sides—a contingency which he did not regard as probable—she could place a million good soldiers upon each of her frontiers, besides having reserves of half-a-million or even a million for service in the interior.

"Courage," said the Prince, "was the same in all civilized nations. The Russians and the Frenchmen fought as bravely as the Germans, but no people in the world could compare with Germany in the material which she possessed for the making of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The very strength at which the military authorities aimed would necessarily make the Government and country desire peace. With the powerful machine which the German military system had become, none on the German side would think of aggressive war. Were he to ask the Reichstag to grant a credit of a milliard or half-a-milliard in order to begin hostilities against neighbouring countries, he did not think it would be voted; and, at any rate, he hoped not."

"Even," he said, "if the money were granted, it would not suffice for the waging of a successful war, for in order that a war might be waged with the full extent of a nation's powers it was necessary that it should be one of which the whole nation approved—one that would be entered upon with the enthusiasm shown in 1870. A nation would not allow itself to be involved in war because it was told that war was inevitable; for who could say that such was really the fact? He was not in favour of any offensive war. No doubt the threats, abuse, and challenges levelled at Germany had excited much bitterness; but it was their duty to endeavour in the future, as in the past, to preserve peace with neighbouring nations, and especially with Russia, for in the case of France forbearance was not certain to avail. Still the time was past for humble subservience to even Russia."

"The Russian Press and Russian opinions," said Prince Bismarck, "have shown mistrust of an old, powerful, and trustworthy friend, for such we were to them. . . and we shall not force ourselves upon them. We have tried to regain the old confidential relationship; but we shall run after nobody. Yet this will not deter us from observing with undoubted accuracy the treaty rights of Russia; nay, it will spur us to do so."

Among these rights be counted the rights acquired by Russia in Bulgaria by virtue of the Berlin Treaty; rights which were uncontested until 1885. He did not doubt that when the treaty was signed all the Powers understood that a preponderating influence in Bulgaria was to fall to Russia after she had renounced her claims in Eastern Roumelia, and, in accordance with this interpretation, Russia in the first place nominated the Prince of the country. But this ruler turned his back upon his original Russian policy, and perpetrated a *coup d' etat*. In this way a new situation had been created, but in no case was there any call for Germany's interference, nor would there be even if Russia should seek to substantiate her rights by force. The German Government would neither support nor advise violent measures, and he did not believe that any disposition to adopt them existed. However, if Russia sought by diplomacy—either through the Sultan or otherwise—to enforce her rightful claims it would be Germany's duty to adhere to the strict provisions of the Berlin treaty. In any case, it would be unreasonable that Europe should be convulsed from Moscow to the Pyrenees and from the North Sea to Palermo in a war undertaken on behalf of the little Principality of Bulgaria.

In conclusion, the Chancellor declared that the fulminations of the Foreign Press would not influence the Government.

In any respect "these," he said, "lead to nothing. The menaces which we receive from the Press are really a piece of incredible stupidity, when it is thought that people believe they will be able to intimidate a great and proud Power such as the German Empire is by a certain minatory arrangement of printers' ink, by the mere putting together of words. That sort of thing should be discontinued, and then it would be easier for us to be more accommodating to our two neighbours. Every country is ultimately responsible for the windows which its Press breaks. The account is one day or another presented in the bad temper of the country assailed. We might easily be overcome by love and goodwill—perhaps too easily—but certainly not by threats. We Germans fear God but nothing else in the world; and it is love of God which causes us to love and cultivate peace. He however, who breaks the peace will learn that the delight in combat, which in 1813 called the entire population of the then feeble, small, and exhausted Prussia to the standard, is to-day the common property of the entire German nation and he who in any way attacks the German nation will find it armed as one man, every fighter being animated with the firm belief that 'God will be with us.'"

TEXT OF THE AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY.

A day or two before Prince Bismarck delivered his speech a summary of the text of the secret defensive treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary was simultaneously published in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest. The document is as follows:—

Whereas their Majesties the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, must regard it as their imperative duty as monarchs to have a care in all circumstances for the security of their realms, and the repose of their peoples; and whereas both monarchs—as during the federal relationship which previously existed between them—will be enabled to fulfil this duty more easily and effectively by the stedfast co-operation of both their empires; and whereas, finally, such a close connection between Germany and Austria-Hungary can threaten no one, but is rather calculated to consolidate the peace of Europe, as it was established by the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin; now therefore their Majesties the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, while solemnly promising to each other that they will never attach an aggressive meaning in any direction to their purely defensive agreement, have resolved to conclude a pact of peace and of mutual defence, and for this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—His Majesty the German Emperor, his Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, Lieutenant-General Prince Henry VII. Reuss, etc; his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, his Actual Privy Councillor, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Julius Count Andrassy, of Csik-Szent-Kiraly and Krasna-Horka, etc., who, having met this day at Vienna, and exchanged their full powers, which were found good and sufficient, agreed as follows, to wit:—

Article I.—If, contrary to the hope and against the sincere wish of both the high contracting parties, one of the two empires should be attacked by Russia, then the high contracting parties bind themselves to assist each other with the entire military power of their empires, and, accordingly, only to conclude peace by common agreement.

Article II.—Should one of the high contracting parties be attacked by another Power (*i. e.*, other than Russia), then the other high contracting party hereby binds itself not only to assist the assailant of its high ally, but also at least to observe an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards its high co-party. But if, nevertheless, in such an event the attacking Power should be supported by Russia, whether in the form of active co-operation or by military measures involving menace to the attacked, then the obligation of mutual assistance with full military power, stipulated for in Article I. of this treaty, shall in this case immediately come into force, and then, also, the military operations of both the high contracting parties shall be conducted in common, until they conclude a peace in common.

Article III.—In consideration of its pacific character, and in order to obviate all misunderstanding, this treaty shall be kept secret by the high contracting parties, and be communicated to a third Power by agreement of both sides only, and on the strength of a special understanding. In view of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor Alexander on the occasion of the (Imperial) meeting at Alexandrovo (in the beginning of September, 1879), both the high contracting parties surrender themselves to the hope that the armaments of Russia will in reality not prove to be menacing to them, and for the present, therefore, they have no occasion to make a communication (on the subject to Russia). But should this hope, contrary to expectation, turn out to be erroneous, then the high contracting parties would look upon it as a duty of loyalty to give the Emperor Alexander, confidently at least, to understand that they would consider an attack against one of them as directed against them both. In witness where of the plenipotentiaries have hereto affixed their signatures and seals. H. VII. P. REUSS. Done at Vienna, this 7th day of Oct, 1879. ANDRASSY.

In an introductory note explaining the publication of the treaty, the *Berlin Official Gazette* says:—

The Governments of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy have determined to publish their treaty of alliance, concluded on the 7th of October, 1879, in order to put an end to the doubts as to its purely defensive objects, which are entertained in various quarters, and which are made to serve diverse purposes. The policy of both the allied Governments is guided by the desire to preserve peace, and obviate breaches thereof to the best of their ability. They are convinced that the divulgation of the contents of their treaty of alliance will dispel every doubt on the subject, and therefore they have resolved to publish it." It is stated that Prince Bismarck communicated confidentially to the Czar during his visit to Berlin last November the fact that a Russian attack on Austria would be regarded as directed against Germany also; and in view of the stipulation in the treaty that its details should be kept secret until such time as Russia's attitude became so threatening as to force the allied Powers to show that they act in concert, the situation is now regarded as of the utmost gravity. In all the European capitals the publication of the treaty is looked upon as a final warning to Russia and the last effort of Germany and Austria to maintain peace.

THE SITUATION UNALTERED.

Prince Bismarck's speech has become the text for a number of conjectural interpretations. This is what the semiofficial *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says of it:—

As Prince Bismarck has emphasized the purely and exclusively defensive character of the Austro-German alliance and in terms which do honour to him, has himself expressed absolute confidence in the word of the Emperor of Russia, whose pacific views have been distinctly declared we may conclude that the maintenance of peace is fully assured. We prefer this peaceful guarantee to that afforded by armaments; but we will not insist upon this point, Prince Bismarck having affirmed the right of each country to assure its security with its own forces. We shall also abstain from striking a balance between the services which Russia and Germany have rendered to each other; they were in our opinion often prompted by common interests which constitute the basis for good relations between States, and we shall congratulate ourselves if this remains in the future the basis of the relations between the great German Empire and Russia.

The optimistic impression which was produced on the publication of the speech appears to be giving way, and it is beginning to be realized that the situation is practically unaltered.

A telegram received in Paris from Rome announces that according to information received there, the Russian Foreign Office, by order of the Czar is preparing a circular to the Powers, calling their attention to the fact that the present situation of Bulgaria is contrary to the Treaty of Berlin. This circular will take as a starting-point a previous circular by the Porte.

The Austrian Minister of War has announced that a supplementary vote of credit for the Landwehr would be required, and that the number of Landwehr recruits to be trained would have to be temporarily raised; but he added that the military preparations that were being made must be distinguished from adopting measures that might lead to war.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE following are the instances in which action has been taken under the Crimes Act against members of Parlament during the recess:—

Mr. W. O'Brien—Three months' imprisonment for inciting to resist eviction; term already expired.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin—Two months as a first-class misdemeanant for publishing in the *Nation* reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League; term already expired.

Mr. Sheehy—Three months for using threatening language at Frenchpark; before appeal was heard sentenced to another month for a speech at Clonmel; on appeal first sentence since confirmed.

Alderman Hooper—Two separate months for publishing in *Cork Herald* reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

Mr. Lane—One month for advocating Plan of Campaign at Watergrasshill.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, secretary of the National League—Six weeks for publishing in *Kerry Sentinel* reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League; appeal not yet heard.

Mr. Edward Harrington—one month for publishing in *Kerry Sentinel* reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

Mr. Blane—Four months for advocating the Plan of Campaign; appeal not yet heard.

Mr. Cox—Four months under the Crimes Act; before appeal was heard, re-arrested and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for inciting to take part in an unlawful assembly.

Mr. P. O'Brien—Four months for a speech inciting tenants; appeal lodged; at once re-arrested on another charge, and sentenced to three months imprisonment; appeal again lodged.

Mr. Gilhooly—Charged with taking part in a proclaimed district in a criminal conspiracy; case not yet heard.

Mr. Flynn—Under remand, charged with conspiracy against the payment of rent, and with unlawful assembly.

Mr. Pyne—Warrant out for arrest; not yet served.

WRECK OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Considerable ill-feeling has been created at Letterbreen, near Enniskillen, in consequence of the wrecking of the Protestant church there. The edifice was a very handsome one, and has recently been renovated and improved. It is situated in a Roman Catholic district bordering on the County Cavan. All the handsome windows, including the window in the belfry, were smashed with stones. Some of the missiles which were found in the church weighed 9 lb. The metal frames of the windows were also smashed to pieces. The only cause assigned is that a Unionist meeting was recently held in the parish, and a letter was read from the rector apologizing for his absence through ill-health. The church although situated in a Roman Catholic district, is close to a strongly Protestant part of Fermanagh, and the outrage has greatly exasperated the Protestant community.

MOONLIGHTERS' RAID.

The private residence of Mr. Quinnell, proprietor of the *Kerry Reporter* newspaper, in Nelson-street, Tralee, was visited on Wednesday night, Feb. 8, by three disguised men, two of them being armed with revolvers. They demanded arms from Mr. Quinnell; and one of them said—"Number One, do your duty!" Mr. Quinnell, however, called to his daughter in the next room to break the windows, which she did; and the raiders, alarmed by the noise, took to flight.

LANDLORDS' TROUBLE.

Lord Salisbury received the other day an important deputation from the Irish Landowners' Convention. The Duke of Abercorn, in introducing the deputation, said that the convention, in urging the landlords' claims to compensation, had been careful not to interfere with or diminish the privileges now enjoyed by the tenants, and, after alluding to the serious losses suffered by the landed proprietors, said they could only obtain relief from the State. The form of relief they asked would entail no expense upon the taxpayer or the country. Several others spoke on the subject, and the Premier, in reply, congratulated the landlords on the united action they had taken; and he thought if such unanimity had been earlier shown some of the calamities that had occurred might have been spared. The distress among landowners was due to three causes; in the first place, to economic causes, from which landowners in England had suffered as much; secondly, to lawlessness and disturbance, which had driven away capital; and thirdly, to the unintended but most grievous action of the legislation sanctioned by Parliament. Much of the suffering had been caused by the action of tribunals. Some of the matters they had dealt with were not peculiar to Ireland, and in England it would be well to see local taxation more justly apportioned. The Government would give very careful consideration to all the suggestions that had been made, and examine how far it was possible to give expression to their sympathy for the Irish landed class consistently with the care of other public interests. They would approach the task with the most earnest wish to mitigate the sufferings of a class which certainly had not deserved them.

RITS, BEER, &c.

TICE.

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LEADING CONTINENTAL
LUBS and MESSES obta
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in this country of obtainin
at a moderate cost.
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EAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S

"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO

LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umbalia; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR DE ROOS Medicines

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SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
" 52, Storks-road, S.E.,
HOP June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
" I have much pleasure in testify-
HOP ing to the exceeding great value of BITTERS
your Bitters. My grandmother,
HOP who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
very ill with a severe cold, which
HOP settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
kidneys. I had medical aid, but
HOP the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS.
stead of better; and the doctor who
HOP attended her said she would only BITTERS.
last a few hours. I must admit that
HOP I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
and she evidently showed signs of
HOP death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
Hop Bitters at stated times, which
HOP acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
two months since this happened,
HOP and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
has recovered so much as to be able
HOP to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
did before she was taken ill.
HOP " You can make what use you BITTERS.
like of this letter, as I feel convinc-
HOP ed that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
I should be sorrowing over her
HOP loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
(Signed) " R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unap-
HOP proached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum,
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and BITTERS
wholesome, and compounded from
HOP the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
medicinal leaves and tinctures, on
HOP scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
bottle to-day; or if you have a sick
HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
in need of a nourishing tonic and
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
or give them a bottle of genuine
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS.
act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
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HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

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BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do. ... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
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Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ ... „ 13 | „ „ „ 500 „ „ 22

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A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram pass the door to all parts of the city.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes ...	Rs.	12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish ...	„	14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light Ladies'...	„	9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s from...	„	11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s from...	„	7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles ...	„	14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

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BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

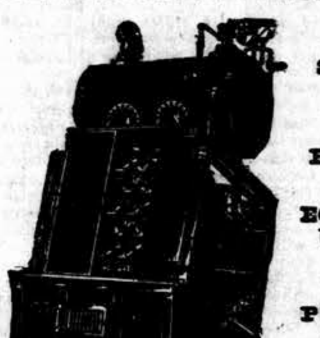
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
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LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
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EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

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BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

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Opposite Napier Hotel.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

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Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FARINACEOUS FOOD
GROWING CHILDREN
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD.
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

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KAISER BREWERY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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NOTICES.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

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Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
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Coorla
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Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda isowlee
Bulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beech
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kunkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mul apoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumo
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Ra
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yeda herry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broacha
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsur
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment! 30 minutes for Dinner. *d.* 10 minutes for Dinner

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
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61, Faubᵗ Poissonnière, PARIS
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS: J. ESPIC

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

In Hunting Case, Rs. 28.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

2 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless lever
" 28 " Hunting " do.
" 30 " Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FINE SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. { At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless lever.
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" 50 " Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

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(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

OVER **2,250** ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—

DAN RYLANDS,
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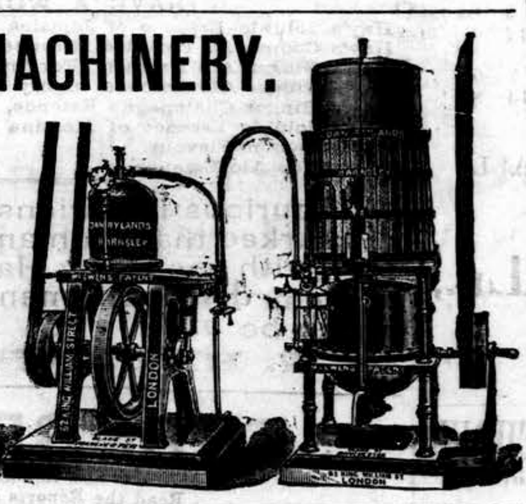
CATALOGUES FREE.



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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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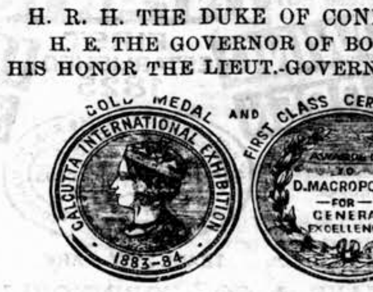
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED TO D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin......per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial ......per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught...... " "	4	0	8.	Alpha ...... " "	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs) " "	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales ...... " "	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady) ...... " "	3	0	10.	Prince Boris ...... " "	2	8
5.	Bosphorus ...... " "	3	8	11.	Victoria...... " "	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed) ...... " "	3	0	12.	Sultan ...... " "	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb......Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb......Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb. .. "	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb...... "	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finequality.)

Exquisita ......per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted) ......per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo ...... "	50	" 11	0	El Caliope...... "	50	"	6	0
Jose Vargas ...... "	50	" 10	0	La Selika ...... "	50	"	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos ...... "	50	" 8	0	Romeo and Juliette ...... "	50	"	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie...... "	25	" 3	4	La Flor de Java...... "	100	"	4	8
Semiramis ...... "	100	" 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1) "	100	"	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture......per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish......per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium ...... " "	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye ...... " "	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

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DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of **LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES,** of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

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LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,
FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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BASS & CO.'S ORIENTAL ALE.
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
APPLE BRAND CIDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

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THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Batches of Arab and Persian Horses s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Busso and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Ho Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several F Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, c sisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and lloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Hor No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, December, 1887.

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GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACH

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly and always found infallible.

Price—8 annas per bottle.

Directions *accompany* every bottle.

Per *Value Payable Post.*

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Extracts from Testimonials:—

DARJEELING.—"Most efficacious, will recommend it." Sir A. Eden, Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.

AJMERE.—"Send me six phials. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw."

JEYPUR.—"Found your *Toothache Remedy* safe and efficacious."

AGRA.—"Your *Remedy* is admirable."

DELHI.—"Cannot thank you enough; it ha

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., "LD."
BAREILLY, (N.-W.P.)

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and oth excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is well known and highly appreciated, that no furth commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER AL

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the light descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAV SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which confidently recommended as being lighter than a German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavo and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like brewed from the finest malt and hops only. T label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREE DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANG and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PA ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bomba

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA

BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMPY
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TE SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVIC OF TABLE GLASS i finest Crystal, elegan shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE o superior quality.

A handsome DUPLE TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEE containing Electro-plat and Cutlery for persons £16-16-0.

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Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, wh an outfit can be seen.

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